The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1872. NUMBER 64.

REAL ESTATE.

THE

Chicago Land Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

INSIDE

REAL ESTATE.

This Company wants to sell within the next 6 months its entire list of unsold property. We have

600 FEET OF DOCKED WATER FRONT, AND 600 LOTS FOR HOUSES,

to think parties desiring

Sites for Manufacturing,
Sites for Iron Foundries,
Sites for Iron Furnaces,
Sites for Grain Elevators,

are full of finding satisfactory locations, as to cost and convenience. The selection of Foundry Proprietors is specially called to this tract.

It is all situated between Chicago-av. and North-av., from Halsted to Noble-sts.

We offer entire blocks of water front, also many blocks adjacent to the water fronts, with having railway track connections. Also lots of various sizes lying on the Northwestern Railway, with from one to three front, and at moderate cost.

We also built to grade and paved right through all property in and beyond the city so that most have short routes to the locality over which they transact business, by taking any of the Horse-Railroads from the South Division.

THE RESIDENCE LOTS

are very desirable to mechanics, both in location and price.

The cheap property is offered in single lots, in such lots or parcels as purchasers may want, and at prices so low as will insure their sale. The amount of each payment will be fixed to suit the buyer may wish,—long credit being given to the balance at 7 per cent interest. Apply to

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee, or
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary,
Office of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

AUCTION SALE

OF

36 Residence Lots,

on the highest ground inside the old city limits. Sale to take place on the ground,

Tuesday Next, Oct. 22.

These lots are situated east of the Powell House, and near Milwaukee-av. They are accessible by street cars, three lines of omnibuses, and the new Chicago & Pacific Railroad depot located within two blocks. Trains will run every 30 minutes each way. Fare on either of those but 5 cents, which renders this property as accessible as any on the West Side. Ground high enough to get a dry cellar.

We have retailed about 100, this season, at prices ranging from $450 to $600 each. Sale made to close partnership interest. Every lot must be sold.

Title is perfect. Full Warranty Deed Abstract given each purchaser when first payment is made.

TERMS OF SALE—$100 each on each lot; balance in four equal payments, payable in 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with 7 per cent interest. A deposit of $25 will be required for each lot. Conveyance will leave our office at 1 p. m. Tuesday, Oct. 22.

For full information and free tickets to sale and return, call at our office. Office open every evening until 9 o'clock.

STOREY, ALLEN & CO.,
126 West Washington-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

STATIONERY.

W. D. ROBERTSON,

STATIONER,

Blank Book Manufacturer, and Commercial Printer,

NO. 179 EAST MADISON-ST.,

Now prepared to supply his patrons and the public with ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY. The trade generally are invited to inspect his stock, which is complete in every

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago,

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st.

Cash and special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods suitable for present demands.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN

253 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

on real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
163 East Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE YEAR.

Beautiful Grove Lots,

EACH 50 FEET FRONT,

AT AUCTION

ON THE GROUNDS,

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

On SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1872, by

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These lots are in the Vincennes Road Subdivision, being the west ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 19, Township 37, north of range 14. They are finely located, adjoining the celebrated Morgan Park on the east, and having a half-mile frontage on both sides of the Vincennes road. From this northeast to the southwest line of this property, Vincennes road passes through a beautiful grove, and on a high ridge, making it exceedingly attractive for homes. In fact, no point could be more desirable. The facilities for reaching the property are excellent, and cannot be surpassed. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the southeast corner of the subdivision, at which point a depot will be built, and the Washington Heights Railroad runs along the west line of the property, and at its junction with Vincennes road and Sharpsburg Park-av. a flag depot is being built. With two depots upon the property, great advantages and facilities are given. In the immediate vicinity of this subdivision improvements are rapidly going on; quite a number of fine houses were completed and cottages are being erected. An educational institution, upon an extensive scale, is projected by parties interested in property northeast of this subdivision, and we have assurances that it will be a success. In brief, for beauty of location, attractiveness, and accessibility, the Vincennes Road Subdivision is not surpassed.

Let all interested in possessing pleasant suburban homes, with beautiful groves and delightful surroundings, free from the dust and noise of a busy city, attend this sale. Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 7 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required on the day of sale, and the balance of the first payment within 30 days.

A free train will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10 a. m., and return after sale.

A free lunch will be served on the ground.

Let all go who can, for a pleasant ride to this charming suburb will prove beneficial to the health, and a liberal investment in lots decidedly so to the pocket.

Plats of the property can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

One of the best corner lots, 50x100 feet, on West Madison, west of Halsted-st., in the West Division. Renting for over $4,000 per annum. Must be sold this week. For particulars, inquire of

D. COLE & SON,
Real Estate Agents, 180 West Madison-st.

SILKS.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS.

CARSON,

PIRIE & CO.,

329 WEST MADISON-ST.,

in order to reduce their stock of PLAIN, COLORED, FANCY, AND RICH BLACK SILKS, offer the following inducements to purchasers for the next thirty days only:

ONE-FIFTH OFF,

Or 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT will be deducted from all purchases of the above goods during the time mentioned.

The regular prices of these goods will remain unaltered, so that customers can see that this offer is made in good faith; the discount will be deducted from the face of the bill.

This stock consists of all the best shades of plain colored Gros Grains, Failles, Gros de Afriques, Taffettas and Poult de Soies, Fancy Stripe Silks in White, Grey and Black grounds in large variety, a few of them as low as 75c yd. All of our Stock of Rich Black Silks over $3.25 per yard, consisting of elegant Gros Grains, Cachemires, Sublimes, etc. of 'Bonnet's' and other best makes.

Black Silks lower than the above price will be sold at cost, but the discount of 20 per cent will not apply to them.

We will also offer during this sale Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets, at such a sacrifice as will place them $3 to $5 a yard lower than the lowest market price.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Sheppard & Streeter

BUY AND SELL

Real Estate,

NEGOTIATE LOANS.

—AND—

Rent Buildings.

186 and 188

East Madison-st.

UNION FOUNDRY WORKS,

N. S. BOUTON, President,

Corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.,

Are prepared to do all General Jobbing Work, Car, Bridge, and Rolling Mill Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

COR. FIFTEENTH & DEARBORN-STS.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY!

For a Liberal Newspaper man, with $400. Such an opportunity is but seldom met with. Address "X," Tribune office.

GLAZED AND COLORED PAPER

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CHANGE OF FIRM

MR. JOHN B. RAYMOND and MR. HENRY C. BANNARD have become partners in our house, dating from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH & CO.,

Chicago, Oct. 18, 1872.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

Schrader Bros. have removed their Real Estate Office to 122 La Salle-st., Rooms 7 and 8, Oriental Building.

MEETINGS.

Shoemakers, Attention.

A mass meeting to consider the relation of wages to labor will be held at 77-79 Dearborn-st., Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. Strike for higher wages. All shoemakers are respected to be present.

POLITICAL.

Grand Liberal Rally at Cairo on Saturday.

Senator Trumbull Replies to Speaker Blaine's Chicago Speech.

Enthusiastic Liberal Meetings at Tuscola, Ill.

Speeches by General Black, Governor Bross, and Others.

How Senator Spencer, of Alabama, Proposes to Secure a Re-election.

LIBERAL RALLY AT CAIRO—SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL IN REPLY TO BLAINE'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Liberals had a monster torch-light procession and demonstration here to-night. Large delegations came by steamer and special trains from Paducah, Mound City, Columbus, and other adjacent towns. Senator Trumbull addressed a vast audience of six thousand persons in one of his most forcible and effective speeches. He replied as follows to Speaker Blaine's Chicago speech:

"Mr. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a speech at Chicago a few days since, said: 'From the beginning this has been a campaign of extraordinarily vigorous lying,' in which I quite agree with him, but the lying has been monopolized by the Radicals with whom he acts. For my own part I have never indulged in personal attacks upon any one. I have spoken freely of existing evils and abuses of government, and of illegal and corrupt acts of officials, but of private transactions, and of individuals as such, never. Mr. Blaine, in endeavoring to defend himself and the majority he acts with from the charge of having unfairly organized and packed committees of investigation with partisans and especial friends of the officials whose conduct was to be investigated, said that by Mr. Trumbull's and Mr. Schurz's own showing they desire committees to be packed against a fair hearing of the charges against the Administration of General Grant. Mr. Blaine did not and cannot adduce any proof in support of this wanton calumny. Neither of us ever desired more than that the friends of investigations should be fairly represented upon the Committees. Mr. Blaine says: 'Certain allegations were brought against the management of the Navy Department in the New York *Sun*. Mr. Trumbull came and said that an investigation would be moved in the House by Governor Blair, of Michigan. He intimated to me that he hoped that there would be more fairness in the House investigation than had been shown in the Senate.' I told him, of course, I could not say anything about the appointment of a select committee, but what I would do in the future must be judged by what I had done in the past.' This is not a correct statement of Mr. Blaine's reply to my suggestion for a fair committee. Can it be that he has forgotten his assurance that Mr. Blair, who offered the resolution, would be entitled to be Chairman, and that he would consult Mr. Blair as to the composition of the committee as soon as the resolution was adopted? Has he further forgotten that almost immediately on the adoption of the resolution, he announced the Committee, without such consultation? Governor Blair was unwilling, in view of the frequent packing of committees with especial friends of the accused, to undertake the investigation of the alleged abuses in the Naval Department, unless he could be assured in advance that he would have a fair Committee. It was to obtain that assurance that I called on Speaker Blaine. I obtained it, and so informed Mr. Blair. How well that assurance was kept, subsequent events and the conduct of a portion of the Committee in conducting the investigation, as the attorneys of the Secretary of the Navy, abundantly show. Fortunately, it is not necessary to put my word against Mr. Blaine's, as to a conversation of which he and I alone were participants, in order to show how mistaken, I will not say guilty of vigorous lying, he is in his remarks at Chicago. Truth is always consistent with itself; and, although time is often said to be immaterial, even in contracts, it sometimes becomes the very essence of a contract, and is an infallible test of truth. If a commission merchant in Chicago, to whom you have shipped grain in the fall of 1871, were to report to you that the grain was destroyed in the conflagration in the great fire which occurred in the city on the 8th of October, and it were subsequently to appear that the grain was not received by the Chicago merchant till after the fire, what would be thought of his statement that it was consumed in that great conflagration? So, if Mr. Blaine, speaking in Chicago this week, says that in March, 1872, he selected for the performance of a particular service a class of persons who had no existence till the May following, the whole world will see he is mistaken in what he says. This is his language: Mr. Blair moved the Committee; it was appointed, and vindicated the Secretary of the Navy against the charges of the New York *Sun*. Now, Mr. Trumbull intimates, in talking about it whenever he alludes to the subject, that it was done by a packed committee. Now, that Committee consisted of five members, three of whom were Greeley men. [Cheers]. Governor Blair, of Michigan, Mr. Warren, of New York, and Mr. Archer, of Maryland, were the three Greeley-men; Mr. Peters of Maine, and Mr. Sargent, of California, were the two Republican members. The record shows that Mr. Blair appointed the committee March 12, 1872, nearly two months before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, at which Mr. Greeley was nominated. When the committee was raised, there were no Greeley men in existence to appoint, and, consequently, Mr. Blaine's statement that he appointed three such men on the committee cannot be true.

Mr. Blaine says the Committee vindicated the Secretary of the Navy against the charges of the New York *Sun*, but he does not venture to say that he was properly acquitted. The very fact that a majority of the Committee vindicated the Secretary from the charge of having paid out of the Treasury, in 1870, $93,000 to naval contractors, who had previously been paid all that a Board of officers had reported to be or that was due them, in violation of a law passed in 1868, which declared that the sums previously paid shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of the vessels upon which the Board made the allowance, furnishes the best evidence which could be required to show the partisan character of the Committee. Mr. Blaine further says: 'Mr. Trumbull arraigns his associates who are supporting Mr. Greeley because three of them have determined that the Secretary of the Navy acted properly.' How much does this statement of Mr. Blaine differ from that extraordinarily vigorous lying of which he speaks? Does not Mr. Blaine know that no three friends of Mr. Greeley determined that the Secretary of the Navy acted properly? So far from it, Messrs. Blair and Archer determined and reported that he paid out $93,000 to the Secors in violation of law. Whether the relations of Messrs. Sargent and Warren to the Secretary of the Navy and to parties dealing with and under obligations to him were such as to render them fit persons to investigate his conduct, let such judge as have a knowledge of facts of which Mr. Blaine was not ignorant."

The torchlight procession was nearly two miles in length, and was composed in part of mounted men. Many were unable to obtain torches, as there were only about 2,500 to distribute. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Egypt is sure for Greeley and Brown in November.

SPEECH OF JOHN T. STONEMAN AT DUBUQUE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 20.—John T. Stoneman, Liberal-Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, addressed a large audience of his constituents at the Athenæum, last evening, in a clear and forcible speech of an hour and a half. He completely absorbed the attention of his large audience, who frequently greeted him with rounds of applause. His illustrations of points of political economy were plain and convincing; stooping to no petty insinuations in speaking of rivals, which won him many encomiums. In short, his speech was logical and incontrovertible throughout. He opened by saying he should endeavor to say nothing that would sting the sensibilities of the many Republicans he noticed present. He did not belong to that class or party that thought all the best men were on their side. That party was best which pointed out and tried to right the wrongs of an Administration; that the greatest enemy is that party which sinks in corruption and wrong, and refuse to remedy it. He admired the honesty and spirit exhibited by men severing their connection with a party confederation in full tide of political success, to join a party for reform and political purity. Many declared Greeley inconsistent, and said many bitter things, but in the exciting days gone by there were few men that had not committed themselves. When the Democratic party was in power, it sustained such men as Ben. Butler, Simon Cameron, and Morton, and hosts of others equally corrupt, who stood by the party while it was dominant, stood by the fives loaves and seven fishes like brave men, but who pulled up their tents like Arabs when the tide turned, and stole over to the Republican ranks. Then it was that Mr. Greeley poured hot shot into Democratic ranks, aiming only at such men, and would to God he had hit them. If the Democrats and Liberals had been inconsistent in joining together in this new movement, he didn't care, so long as they were right in the main. Mr. Greeley has been inconsistent in his way as an humble explorer in the march of development, but the people honored and admired him, and he believed he would make a good President. All accorded Mr. Greeley honesty and sincerity of purpose.

Of Grant he should not say an unkind word. It is an easy matter for men to start enthusiasm by blackening the character of another. If he could not make his way to preferment otherwise than by the ruin and degradation of his fellows, he would be contented to occupy an humble position, and pass through life unhonored and unsung.

WHAT IT COST TO CARRY PENNSYLVANIA FOR HARTRANFT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Oct. 20.—A Philadelphia correspondent, who has good facilities for ascertaining what is enacted in the Grant campaign in that State, says the amount expended by the State Republican Committee to elect Hartranft amounted to three million dollars. The revolt of McClure, Curtin, Forney, Heckman, Moorhead, Marshall, and a dozen or more Republican newspapers, constitute the reason for this enormous expenditure. The programme laid down by the Grant Committee was to impress the public with the estimation in which Buckalew, and Hartranft, and Curtin were held by their neighbors, by causing Buckalew and Curtin to run far below, and Hartranft far above, the general average of their tickets at their respective homes. This required an expenditure of $50,000 in each of the three counties. In Luzerne, one of the strongholds of the Democrats, a much larger sum was expended, and with effect, for the Democratic majority was greatly reduced, some of Grant's revenue officers are likely to be in a condition that a pardon from Hartranft will be necessary to their promotion. In Lancaster, greenbacks were lavished without stint, and, it is charged, on oath, that one of Grant's revenue officers in Lancaster City was in the market to buy Democratic judges at $200 a head, provided they reduced the Buckalew vote 100 in their respective polling places. Remarked this revenue officer: "I had no occasion to buy Judges of Election, when an endless number of Germans offered to vote for Hartranft at from $1 to $2 a head." This fling at the Germans is, doubtless, a malignant device to obscure the fact that voters who sold themselves were Bourbon Democrats of native production.

HOW SENATOR SPENCER, OF ALABAMA, PROPOSES TO SECURE A RE-ELECTION.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Senator Spencer, of Alabama, continues in trouble, he being among that unfortunate class of carpet-bag Senators whose term expires on March 4th next. Therefore he has sent on here a delegation of small local politicians, also carpet-baggers, to induce the Administration to send troops down to that State for the purpose of ensuring a quiet election, and prevent any such opposition majorities as were achieved in Georgia. It is not pretended that there is any present necessity for military aid, but only that troops may be needed to bring out the full black vote in the State in November next. Senator Spencer and this retinue of his do not believe with the Congressional Campaign Committee that Alabama is safe for Grant. They represent that the Republican party down there is split into more than two fragments, and that the negro vote is not by any means unanimous. It is believed here that the delegation is but the forerunner of the powerful influences which will be brought to bear on the President from all the Southern States to induce Federal interference with the November elections in the Southern States.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE OHIO ELECTION.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Official returns have been received from all the counties in Ohio, and show the following Republican majorities for State officers: For Secretary of State, Allen Wikoff, 14,055 majority; Supreme Judge, John Welch, 10,189 majority; Member of Board of Public Works, Richard P. Porter, 16,455 majority. The total vote cast for Secretary of State is 520,037, the largest vote ever cast in Ohio for any officer.

The following are the names of the Congressmen-elect in the various districts of the State, and their respective majorities: First District, Milton Taylor, Democrat, majority, 3,569; Second District, H. B. Banning, Liberal Republican, majority, 1,502; Third District, John Q. Smith, Republican, majority, 1,269; Fourth District, L. B. Gunckle, Republican, majority, 1,927; Fifth District, Charles N. Lamison, Democrat, majority, 5,506; Sixth District, Sherwood, Republican, majority, 5,065; Seventh District, Lawrence Neal, Democrat, majority, 1,273; Eighth District, William Lawrence, Republican, majority, 4,043; Ninth District, James W. Robinson, Republican, majority, 427; Tenth District, Charles Foster, Republican, majority, 726; Eleventh District, H. S. Bundy, Republican, majority, 2,907; Twelfth District, H. J. Jewett, Democrat, majority, 4,677; Thirteenth District, M. J. Southard, Democrat, majority, 2,471; Fourteenth District, John Berry, Democrat, majority, 3,643; Fifteenth District, William P. Sprague, Republican, majority, 991; Sixteenth District, Lorenzo Danford, Republican, majority, 3,298; Seventeenth District, L. D. Woodworth, Republican, majority, 2,262.

Eighteenth District, Jas. Monroe, Republican, majority, 4,364; Nineteenth District, Jas. A. Garfield, Republican, majority, 10,955; Twentieth District, Richard C. Parsons, Republican, majority, 2,734. Total, 13 Republicans, 6 Democrats, and 1 Liberal. In addition to the above, O. J. Dodd, Democrat, was elected to fill a vacancy in Hamilton County.

LIBERAL MEETINGS AT TUSCOLA, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Tuscola, Ill., Oct. 19.—Governor Bross, and the Hon. James Cunningham, of Charleston, addressed a large and highly pleased audience, in Commercial Hall, this afternoon. The Governor's clear and truthful expose of the unprecedented frauds and corruptions of the Administration fell upon fruitful ground, and will not be lost sight of, on the 5th of November, by the honest yeomanry of Douglas County. Mr. Cunningham gave a cheering account of the Liberal cause in this district. This evening, the largest crowd ever assembled in this city was addressed by General Black. The General, here as elsewhere, produced an immense sensation.

Tuscola, Oct. 18.—General Black addressed the largest audience ever assembled in Douglas County at Commercial Hall this evening. He spoke from a Democratic standpoint, and for nearly two hours held his vast audience spellbound. His friends here regard it as the best effort of his life, and by far the best speech of the campaign in Douglas County.

To-day's work has placed Liberalism above par.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

New York, Oct. 20.—Mr. Havemeyer, nominated for Mayor of New York by the Republicans last night, has already served two terms in that office. His selection is considered significant by some as indicating a precedent for possible Presidential tactics in 1876.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 20.—Advices from all sections of the State show that the amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting any increase of the State debt, has been ratified by an overwhelming affirmative vote. Both parties very generally indorsed the measure.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

New York, Oct. 20.—The London *Times* has the following regarding the fire at the Escurial: "According to a statement made by the Minister of Finance to the Cortes yesterday afternoon, the actual damage is much less than at first supposed. Not a book or manuscript or picture had been injured. The church and palace, with their priceless contents, are untouched. The principal fear was for the ceiling of the library, with its magnificent frescoes, and the work of Peregrin Tebaldi, and Bartolemeo Carducci. These works of art, which represent philosophy, grammar, rhetoric, music, astronomy, dialetics, arithmetic, and theology, appear to the eyes as fresh and as brilliant as when their colors were first laid on, more than 300 years ago. Fortunately they are intact, and neither fire nor water has damaged them. Fears, however, exist that in consequence of the immense weight of rubbish above it the whole building may fall, but as the work of clearing away this rubbish has commenced, and is being carried on with extreme care, it is to be hoped no further mischief will be done. So far as can at present be calculated, it will cost $40,000 to repair it. The idea of a National subscription was started, but His Majesty has knocked it on the head by insisting on defraying the whole cost out of his own private purse.

Madrid, Oct. 20.—A bill has been introduced in the Cortes abolishing the penalty of death for political offences, and has passed its first reading.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 20.—By no means a gratifying light is shed upon the account of the Metropolitan Railway by the Committee of Investigation appointed last August. Dubious transactions have been engaged in by the managements, injudicious outlays have been perpetrated, and the dividends paid have been £400,000 in excess of the actual net earnings of the line.

Mary Ann Cotton, who has been committed for trial on a charge of having poisoned her husband and four children, at West Auckland, is now implicated in a series of other charges, which, if verified, will prove her to have been a systematic poisoner from her youth. Cotton, who died in September, was her fourth husband. The first two had their lives insured at her instance, and when they died, of what was medically certified to be gastric fever, she promptly realized her widow's consolation. During the first marriage seven children died. The third was fatal to six more, and the fourth at West Ashland, had reached its fifth victim, when the horrible career of crime was stopped. It is now remembered that Cotton's own mother died under mysterious circumstances, similar to those noted in all other cases. With her's there will be twenty cases of suspicion.

Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Constable of Lower London, and a distinguished East Indian officer, died in London on the 6th inst. at an advanced age.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Prince Napoleon has appealed to the Procureur General of France for redress against the Minister of Interior, the Prefect of Police, and others who took part in his expulsion from France. The appeal is made in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code. Should it be rejected or disregarded, the Prince will commence a personal proceeding in the Courts against the parties concerned, and will avail himself of all legal means to procure a restoration of his rights as a citizen of France, and the punishment of those who have illegally driven him from his country. The Government has resolved to support, in the approaching session of the Assembly, a motion for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the acts of the Ollivier and Palikao Cabinets preparatory to the impeachment of the Imperial Ministers, on a charge of having provoked the war with Prussia. This motion was made by the Left during the last session of the Assembly, but was voted down, the Government at the time taking no part for or against it.

Paris, Oct. 20—Evening.—The elections to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly took place to-day. The returns so-night are meagre. In Bordeaux, the Orleanist Republican, has 19,779, and Forsade Laroguette, Conservative, 5,828 votes. In the Departments of Oise, Morbitan, and Vosges, returns from towns only have been received, and show majorities for the Radical candidates, Renoulle, Beaurais, and Melipe.

The Count de Chambord has written a letter protesting against the establishment of the Republic as the permanent form of Government. He says the monarchy alone can save France. There is no difference between a party of violence which promises peace to men while it declares war on God, and those prudent men who seek to obtain the same ends by covert means.

AUSTRIA.

London, Oct. 20.—The London *Telegraph* says Count Andressy has delivered a significant speech to the Austrian delegation. While echoing the pacific declarations which sound so forcibly at Paris and Berlin, he allows them only temporary value. The background, he says, does not open a prospect of lasting peace, notwithstanding the imperial fraternity and good understanding among statesmen. He holds that Austria will not be safe till she can trust in her own strength.

WEST INDIES.

New York, Oct. 20.—A special from Havana says that Henderson, the American arrested by the Cuban authorities on suspicion of being in league with the insurgents, has been released by order of the Captain General.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE "HERALD'S" CUBAN REPORTER.

New York, Oct. 20.—The *Herald* says it detailed Henderson to ascertain the exact condition of affairs in Cuba, and ascribes his prompt release to telegrams sent to Havana by Admiral Poxo. Though Henderson is now, it says, in danger of assassination as a suspected person, he will push ahead with his impartial mission, for he is a picked man of nerve.

The Irrepressible Sergeant Bates sailed for Europe yesterday, after flapping his flag through the streets on his way to the steamer, surrounded by a large escort of bootblacks. The Sergeant said he was robbed of $185 at the theatre in this city a few nights ago, which will render him penniless when he lands in England. He depends now on British hospitality. "I am in good health," he remarked, "and expect to win a wager when I finish. I will raise money some way, if I have to dance the highland fling under the flag. I will go from Glasgow to Edinburgh. I will then go to the English border, near Carlisle, and unfurl the flag. From Carlisle, I will go by way of Kendall, to Lancaster; thence to Manchester, by the way of Bolton and Preston; from Manchester through Birmingham and Warwick to Oxford, and thence along the Thames road to London. I expect to walk the entire distance in eighteen days."

MORE GREENBACKS.

Another meeting of merchants and manufacturers will be held in Philadelphia to-morrow, to request Secretary Boutwell to re-issue the $44,000,000 of greenbacks retired by Secretary McCulloch. This proposition finds some support in the Philadelphia journals, but has as yet not received any approval from the press or commercial public of this city.

—The Longshoremen's strike for $4 per day has terminated successfully in New Orleans, the steamboatmen and colliers having generally acceded to their demands. A slight advance in coal and freight is probable.

WASHINGTON.

Caleb Cushing on the Geneva Arbitration.

The Law Fixing the Date of the Opening of the Forty-third Congress.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MR. CUSHING ON THE ARBITRATION MATTER.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Caleb Cushing, of the American Counsel at the Geneva Conference, arrived here to-day, and will to-morrow have a conference with the President and Secretary Fish at the State Department with reference to arbitration matters. He prophesies the best of results from the arbitration, in an international point of view, and says that our Government, independent of the diplomatic victory achieved, has every reason to congratulate itself on the financial results of the award. He estimates at very low figures, about $1,000,000, the awards from the counter-claims in the mixed Commission now in session in this city.

OUR PRESIDENTIAL JEHU.

The President come near getting into difficulty on account of his horses yesterday. He was driving his small team in the eastern part of the city, when they suddenly took fright, and the President was obliged to leap from his carriage in order to regain control of the animals. However, before they were rendered tractable, they had so badly demolished the carriage that the President was compelled to walk home, and leave his turn-out to be brought home by some volunteer workman.

SMALL-POX.

Owing to the continual rapid increase of the small-pox in this city, the Board of Health has divided the Washington and Georgetown Districts, with a physician in each district, who will visit each house, for the purpose of vaccinating the inmates. Since Congress adjourned 1,257 cases have been reported, and 60 deaths have occurred. Thirty-eight of the fatal cases had never been vaccinated, and are believed to have died, and twelve died who had been successfully vaccinated.

THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS

will not meet until the first Monday of December, 1873, unless sooner called together in extraordinary session. The impression prevails among many persons that the act of Jan. 22, 1867, requiring a new Congress to assemble on March 4, immediately on the adjournment of its predecessors, is still in force, but this law was repealed by the thirtieth section of the statute approved April 20, 1871, and is to be found on page 12 of the law passed at the first session of the Forty-second Congress. The repealing section is contained in a deficiency appropriation act, and the entire statute is well worth examining as a curious illustration of the incongruous measures that are crowded in one bill during the expiring hours of a session of Congress.

FRED DOUGLASS REBUKED.

The *Sunday Chronicle* administers the following rebuke to-day to Fred Douglass for his intemperate abuse through his newspaper of all who differ from him as to the issue of the present campaign: "Our friend Fred Douglass, of the new *National Era*, should not forget that the brave men of Pennsylvania, whom he is trying to read out of the Republican party, were among the first to fight for the freedom of his race, and to take him by the hand at a time when some of his present affiliations spurned his acquaintance, and only recognize it now for political purposes."

[To the Associated Press]

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer and United States Depositaries to commence paying the interest maturing Nov. 1, on Monday, 21, without rebate.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: Benjamin C. Sheeps, Oregon, Ill., *vice* John Sharp, resigned; C. H. McIntyre, Yankton, Dakota, *vice* Wm. Pound, resigned.

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the Illinois Baptist General Association at Jacksonville—Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Illinois Baptist General Association met again yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in the first Baptist Church of Jacksonville, pursuant to adjournment the evening before, and the session was opened with devotional exercises, following which reports from Committees as follows were read: On the scope of the work for the General Association; work of the Baptist denomination in foreign and home missions; church extension; Bible Publication Society; ministerial education; general statistical information; foreign population of the State, and general missionary work at home.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, which were fraught with much that was of great interest to the Church and the work of the Baptists, Rev. G. J. Johnson, of St. Louis, presented, in a clear and comprehensive manner, the cause of the Bible Publication Society.

The Association then adjourned for dinner.

At 2 o'clock the Association again convened, and listened to the reading of several additional reports from standing committees. After the reading of these reports, the question as to the place of holding the next annual meeting of the Association was called up, and it was voted to hold it at Canton, Illinois, in October, 1873.

Rev. F. Holt, of Barry, was appointed to preach the funeral sermon at the next meeting, and Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of Chicago, was selected his alternate.

The Convention brought its labors to a close at 5 p. m., and adjourned until 7 p. m., at which time the members reassembled and devoted an hour to a special reunion, after which a final adjournment was had, and the members in a body repaired to the Conservatory Hall by special invitation to attend a grand concert given by the faculty of the Illinois Conservatory of Music in compliment to the Association. An immense audience, composed in considerable part of members of the learned and influential ecclesiastical body, were delightfully entertained with a splendid musical entertainment.

At the termination of the music, a resolution tendering the thanks of the members of the Association to Dr. Sanders, President of the Conservatory of Music, and to the teachers thereof, for the charming entertainment, was passed.

To-day most of the pulpits of the churches of the city were occupied by reverend members of the Association.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock a. m., the annual meeting of the Society for the Promoting of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West began in this city. The meeting is held at the Congregational Church. The only business transacted at the morning session was the election of officers for the ensuing year: Rev. Chas. Hay Palmer, D. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., was chosen President, and Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, of New York, Secretary. The Society adjourned at 12 m. and reassembled at 2 p. m. The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the Secretary, covering the work of the Society for the past year. The balance of the afternoon was consumed in the transaction of some miscellaneous business. At 7 o'clock last evening the Society again met, and, after the opening of the session with prayer, Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., President of the Illinois College, delivered an address of welcome to the members of the Society. This was followed by the reading of a paper on the question of "What new duties are imposed upon the churches by the existence of State Universities?" by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of Yale College. This question, so elaborately and learnedly handled by Dr. Bacon, was further discussed by several members of the Society. The discussion ended, the organization adjourned.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the annual sermon was delivered before the Society in the Congregational Church, by Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., President of Iowa College, which was pronounced a most eloquent and finished discourse.

At 3 o'clock, this afternoon, the Society held a session in the First Presbyterian Church. The session was opened with devotional exercises, and the remainder of the afternoon consumed in the discussion of the theme of "The relations of the Christian College to the Church." The distinguished gentlemen taking part in the discussion of this subject were Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, of New York; President McVicners, of Washington College, Kansas; Prof. Blaisdell, of Beloit College; President Merriman, of Ripon College, and Rev. Chas. Hays Palmer, of Connecticut.

This evening at 7 o'clock the Society held a meeting at the Congregational Church, and were richly entertained with the reading of a paper by Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, on the question whether we should seek a union of all Evangelical denominations in founding and sustaining a college.

The Society will resume its work to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

Petition of Western Merchants for the Release of the $44,000,000 Retired by Secretary McCulloch.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20.—The following petition has been signed by a large number of the heaviest firms in Pittsburgh, and will be presented early in the week to the Secretary of the Treasury by a large delegation of the most influential business men, who will be met at Washington City by a delegation representing a large number of the principal cities west of the Alleghanies:

"*Hon. J. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:*

"Sir: The growth and increase of the industrial interests of this country and the material wealth, so unprecedentedly augmented during the past four years, especially require, in our judgment, increased facilities for the transaction of the internal commerce of the country, and more particularly so at this time of the year; and while we entertain the highest respect for the great financial ability which characterized your administration of the finances of the Government, and are, therefore, the more reluctant to make any suggestions or recommendations which might not accord with your judgment in the premises, we would, nevertheless, most respectfully suggest whether a reissue of the notes commonly known as greenbacks, amounting to $44,000,000, which were retired by your predecessor, Mr. McCulloch, might not with great benefit to the industrial interests of the country be released in exchange for the interest-bearing loan of the Government, without seriously interfering with the policy you have so steadily and successfully kept in view, of appreciating the public credit. If this can be done, it would afford a measure of relief from the present monetary stringency which is seriously embarrassing the business interests of the country."

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Gardner.

Previous to their departure, on Thursday evening last, the "Philadelphia party" expressed themselves as follows to Messrs. Gardner & Gould, proprietors of the Gardner House: "Having enjoyed the hospitalities of your house for several days, we have pleasure in expressing our appreciation of its admirable management, as well as of its complete adaptation to the wants of the travelling community. If polite and courteous attention, if anxiety to please your guests, if a table replete with all the delicacies of the season, if cleanliness and neatness in every department are elements constituting the main features of a first-class hotel, we beg leave to say to you that your house may, of right, claim a high position among the finest hotels in the land, and as such we voluntarily commend it to the public."

Everything.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fields are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Griggs, No. 11 Groveland Park.

Liberal meetings will be held this evening at No. 35 Canal street (Seventeenth Ward), for drill, and at 234 Division street (Seventeenth Ward), where speeches will be delivered by Messrs. Le Moyne, Hamilton, and McClure.

The store of M. J. Greenberg, No. 642 State street, was robbed of $125 worth of goods during last evening. This is the second time in two weeks that burglars have succeeded in robbing this store.

The frame residence

POLITICAL.

MORTON AT PEORIA—BOURBONISM AT A DISCOUNT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 19.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, addressed a moderately sized audience here this evening, on the political issues of the day. He devoted the principal part of his speech to reviewing Horace Greeley's record, and defending General Grant's.

The straightout Democratic ticket nominated here Thursday is thinning out wonderfully. Two of the candidates have come out with letters of declination, and the balance are expected to.

VIEWS OF HORATIO SEYMOUR—THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Governor Horatio Seymour made a speech, yesterday, at Whitestown, Oneida County, in this State, in which he said: "There were good and sufficient reasons, in the present condition of the country, to cause all right-minded men, and honest men, to work unitedly for reform in the administration of public affairs, not only in Washington, but the whole community. The fact that Ohio and Pennsylvania have voted against us, did not weaken his position, and discourage him in his belief and confidence that the principles of right and justice would, in the end, triumph. The honest people of the country did not enter into the present contest merely to elect a President, but to institute a reform which would be beneficial to the National, State, and Local Administrations. This must be done quietly and effectively. We don't want violent resolutions to injuriously affect the business interests of the Government. The principles upon which honest Democrats and respectable men of no party have united, will continue to claim the attention of the people more closely every day to come. Every man, woman and child is affected by the questions which now agitate the country, and all are interested in the matter of reform. Ten or fifteen years ago, the men who possessed money gained by dishonest means,—stolen from the Government or obtained by private or public gambling,—would be looked upon with contempt by all respectable people. Now the man who steals thousands or millions of dollars from the people's treasury has his respectability measured by the amount he has plundered, and public thieves and defaulters now float upon the topmost wave of popularity. We must have a change to correct these evils, as no party ever succeeded in reforming itself. The Republican party told the Democracy this truth a few years ago, and triumphed; and now we say the same thing to them. You cannot reform yourselves. We never will have a restoration of good order in the community and economy in the administration of public affairs until we have a change. Never before have such vast sums of money passed through the hands of public officials as have been handled by them since the commencement of the war. In the present condition of public opinion the sense of right is blunted and hardened by the frequency with which the people's ears are greeted with the information of government defalcations. This unfortunate condition of affairs is the result of public affairs as they have existed for the last eight or ten years. We must commence our reform in earnest from the smallest local offices, until we reach the Presidential chair. The reform must be general in all classes of society, until the better sense of the people in the matter of honesty, justice, and truth prevails and triumphs. The Democratic party had united with the honest men of a party which never was friendly to ours in the support of Horace Greeley, who has always been an enemy to us, for the purpose of bringing about reform, and they asked all honest men to co-operate with them."

The nomination of Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor, to-night, by the Republican Convention, will be followed, next week, by his indorsement by the Committee of Seventy. The microscopic O'Conor clique is also out for Havemyer, whose letter in advance declining the honor is understood to have been Pickwickian. It is now settled that the contest for Mayor will be triangular. The reform Tammany candidates, Lawrence, and the Republican candidate, Havemyer, are both old citizens of wealth and respectability. Jimmy O'Brien feels confident that he will win the prize with two men opposed to him to divide the votes of those who desire a decent and honest administration. All the worst elements of Tweed's reign are rallied around O'Brien, and Havemyer's nomination plainly doubles his chance of success. For this friendly gift from Tom. Murphy, Jimmy will march his guerrilla army to the polls to vote for Grant and Dix.

GRANT AND GREELEY CONTRASTED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—In an editorial contrast between Grant and Greeley the *World* comes to this conclusion: "Nothing could be more safe for every public interest, nothing could so surely purify the public service, as the election of Mr. Greeley in this conjunction. So far as legislation is concerned, Greeley would be the safer President. He would be as intelligent and original as Grant is stolid and apathetic; and a hostile Congress, alert to detect his mistakes, if he should fall into any, would be a safeguard against bad legislation by Executive pressure. He is not sluggish and easeloving, prone to shirk duties, and spend his time in recreation. He is the most resolutely industrious man in the country. If Mr. Greeley were President, it is not in his nature to let any department of the public service run on as Grant does, without close, unremitting supervision. He probably knows more men than any other citizen of the United States. The personal discussions with which he enlivened the politics of the *Tribune* attest his keen interest in the character of public men, and the minute abundance of that kind of information which the cast of his mind leads him to acquire. He has looked quite through the deeds and character of every prominent man, and most of the minor politicians in every part of the country. Mr. Greeley would have the great advantage over most Presidents that he could make nearly all important appointments from his own personal knowledge, instead of being seriously dependant on members of Congress and political partisans.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION AT GENEVA, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 19.—The Convention to nominate Liberal candidates to the Legislature from this (the Fourteenth) District, convened at St. Charles to-day.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, the meeting was called to order by Major Burchell, of Kane.

Robert N. Murray, of Dupage, was elected Chairman, with the following Secretaries: H. B. Towne, Hollis Scott, and Henry Wheeler.

S. E. Taylor, of Kane, moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That this Convention nominate no man as a candidate to the General Assembly who will not here, in person or through his friends, pledge himself to vote first, last, and every time for the re-election to the United States Senate of Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

An informal ballot for the nomination of Representative was then taken, with the following result: Herrington, of Kane, 21; Murray, of Dupage, 9; Joslyn, of Kane, 4; Hunt, of Kane, 2.

On the second ballot James Herrington received 31 votes, and, on motion of Mr. Reaves, of Aurora, his nomination was made unanimous.

The nomination of Senator then being in order, Green Garfield, of Kane, moved that Robert N. Murray, of Dupage, be nominated by acclamation. Carried. Whereupon Mr. Murray's nomination was made unanimous.

Short speeches were then made by Messrs. Herrington and Murray, who pledged themselves for Trumbull.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton was introduced to the Convention, and made a rousing speech in the interest of Greeley and Reform, assuring the Liberals present of the determination of their fellow-laborers throughout the country to adhere, now and henceforward, beyond the November milestone, if need be, to those glorious principles involved in the breaking up of the present system of administration of the Government. The Liberal Central Committee of 1873 comprises the following named gentlemen: B. F. Fridley and Dr. Patterson, of Kane, and Jno. Haight, of Dupage.

MISSOURI'S BOURBON CIRCULAR.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The Executive Sub-Committee of the State Central Committee, appointed by the Bourbon Convention lately held in Jefferson City, composed of Samuel T. Glover, Charles Speck, Thomas Gantt, Henry J. Spoonhorst, Gerard B. Allen, Carl Daenzer, Oscar W. Calls, and A. W. Kellsey, all of St. Louis, will publish an address to-morrow, presenting to the citizens of Missouri the names of O'Conor and Adams for President and Vice President, as also a full Electoral ticket, embracing the names of several quite prominent citizens of St. Louis and the State. The address reviews the Reform movement, declares it a failure; states that there is no candidate now in the field that represents it or the Democratic party, and closes as follows:

"A great opportunity has been lost by bad counsels—a great cause betrayed by selfish intriguers. It is possibly too late to retrieve false steps. It is not too late to record a solemn protest against fraud and treachery. It is never too late to raise a voice in behalf of truth and justice. By rallying to the support of O'Conor and Adams we shall testify to our devotion to principle. We shall maintain the existence of a Constitutional party resolutely determined to correct abuses, bring back purity to the Administration, and uphold the liberties of the people.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Republican County Convention, to-night, nominated William F. Havemeyer for Mayor, Noah Davis for Supreme Court Judge, Cooper C. Vanvorst, for the Superior Court, and Benjamin K. Phelps for District Attorney. The Convention unanimously voted for Isaac Dayton for City Judge, but did not nominate him, as the Committee of Seventy is to be consulted.

PROSCRIPTION OF LIBERALS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Pennsylvania State Republican Association, composed almost wholly of small clerks in the departments, had a meeting here last night, at which it was resolved to expel several of their former associates, also office holders, for the crime of having voted against Hartranft at the late election in the Keystone State.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—W. B. Stokes, Republican, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in this district. The party will probably next week make another nomination, putting out its strongest men. The Democrats and Republicans both held large meetings to-night. General Geo. Maury, of the Rebel army, was one of the speakers at the Republican meeting.

NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—During the past week, financial events were important in several respects. The monetary situation has been characterized by ease for call-loans, which have ranged from 4 to 7 per cent, with occasional exceptions at lower rates. Prime business notes have been discounted in open market at 9 to 12 per cent.

Foreign exchanges were generally firm, until near the close, when the borrowing rates for cash gold had a tendency to weaken the market.

In the Gold Room the price has fluctuated between 112¾ and 113⅝, closing with a firm feeling. Speculation on the Stock Exchange has been active and excited, with frequent and violent fluctuations in some shares. During the first two days of the week buoyancy prevailed in a marked degree, but afterwards there was a sharp reaction, followed by an upward movement and irregular market to the close. Pacific Mail has been the leading feature throughout the week, and has controlled, to a considerable extent, the general market. The advance in Pacific Mail for the week was 15¼ per cent, rising from 85 to 100¼. The intermediate fluctuations have been wide and frequent, while dealings have been on an enormous scale. Panama advanced 4 per cent, and afterward lost part of the improvement. Canton advanced 6 per cent, from 96 to 102. Western Union advanced 3¾ per cent, and closed with a reaction of 1⅜ per cent. Rock Island advanced 3 per cent, and finally lost the advance. Erie advanced 3¼ per cent, and, later, reacted about 2¼ per cent. The balance of the list advanced from 1 to 3 per cent, and toward the close lost the advance. In some stocks the lowest prices of the week were current at the close.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,801,107; produce exports, $6,114,056, and specie exports, $626,388. The total merchandize imports since Jan. 1 were $355,230,494, against $305,990,256 last year. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 are $183,703,156, against $189,088,795 last year. The exports of specie since Jan. 1 are $59,859,425, against $61,717,546 last year.

Private advices from London to-day reported money active in the open market, and following close upon this were rumors that the Bank of England Directors would meet on Monday and advance the rate of discount to 7 per cent. Late in the day special telegrams stated that the Bank of France will deposit one hundred million francs in the Bank of England. One authority stated that this was a movement of assistance, while another had it that it was an exchange transaction in connection with the French Indemnity, at the close every one seemed to be puzzled in regard to all these reported financial movements abroad, and nothing was apparently known here, even by those usually well posted.

The bank statement is favorable. It shows that the banks have made a net gain of $4,412,075 in their legal reserve. They now hold $8,027,475 above the 25 per cent required by law.

CLOSING RATES.

Money was more active at intervals to-day, and ranged from 4 to 7 per cent.

Foreign exchange closed up quiet at 108⅝ to 108⅞ for sixty-day, and 110⅛ to 110¼ for sight.

Gold was firm early in the day, and advanced from 112¾ to 113⅝, but in the afternoon there was a decline to 112⅞, followed by a rally to 113⅛.

The stock market to-day was irregular; being higher in Pacific Mail, and lower in the general list. Pacific Mail opened at 95, advanced to 96, declined to 93¼, advanced to 99, reacted to 95⅛, and finally advanced to 100⅛. In the general list there was a decline of from ⅛ to 2¼ per cent early in the day, but during the afternoon there was a partial recovery. Western Union declined from 78 to 75⅝, and then recovered to 77⅛, closing at 76½. Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central declined from 35⅝ to 33⅛, and rallied to 34⅛. Rock Island declined from 111¼ to 109⅝, and later recovered to 110⅝. Erie declined from 50⅛ to 49¼, and rallied at the close to 50⅛. Union Pacific declined from 39½ to 37⅛, and afterwards advanced to 38⅝. Northwestern common and Ohios declined 1⅝ per cent, and rallied about 1 per cent at the close. New York Central and Wabash fell off 1 per cent, and recovered part of the decline late in the day. Other fluctuations were about ⅛ to ½ per cent, and generally unimportant. The market was affected by the reports about the financial situation in Europe.

Government bonds were quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100@100⅛; Union Pacific firsts, 88⅛@89; land grants, 77@77⅛; incomes, 80⅛@80⅝.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour very dull and irregular. Low grades more plenty and easier; fancy grades in reduced supply, and very choice higher and in good demand. No. 2 and superfine dull and heavy. At the close the market was weak for low grades, with a moderate inquiry; choice family strong. Holders of wheat were firm, but buyers held off. Arrivals light and stock of winter very limited. Market closes steady for spring, firm for winter, and fairly active. Demand chiefly for export.

PROVISIONS.

Pork again better and in active demand, in part to cover contracts. The stock is much concentrated for future delivery. We hear of 1,000 brls mess, seller November, at $15.00@15.15, and 1,750 brls do, seller October, at $15.25@15.50. Cut meats dull and heavy. Bacon scarce and fairly active. Sales of 1,600 boxes long clear at 9⅞@9½c. Lard in full demand and steady.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RING THIEVES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—It is stated that ex-Comptroller Connolly is at the Isle of Wight, with his wife.

It is reported that a new indictment has been found against Ingersoll, the famous chairmaker of the Ring.

Mayor Hall last evening stated that he had heard nothing of any new indictment against him, and the report that he had given bail was therefore false. It is possible that he thinks that the oly indictment may be *omnibused*, as he himself wishes. He courts inquiry into his official conduct, either in Court or elsewhere.

It is stated by parties conversant with the character of the last indictment against Tweed that that personage is fully aware of its ability to convict him: that he has taken steps to avoid an arrest, and that his flight from the country, if it has not actually taken place, is so arranged that it will speedily occur, and in such a manner as to elude the officers of the law. Tweed has not yet put in an appearance with his bail. As it is not probable any Supreme Court Judge can be found on the bench to-day, he will stay at Greenwich, Conn., where he is supposed to be, till Monday.

Rumors are current that an ex-Sheriff has been indicted for presenting illegal bills to the old Board of Audit.

It was learned at Tweed's law-office, to-day, that Tweed is quite ready to appear and offer bail, and will do so when required. Also, that the ex-Boss was within 30 minutes' ride of his office, and did not meditate flight at all. There is very little excitement in regard to the matter about the City Hall.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, has been released on bail.

REPORTED FAILURE.

The failure of Caldwell, Walker & Co., brokers, is announced.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Mark Flanigan was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for life for murdering his wife.

CARD FROM MR. BARLOW.

Statements have been made, under the inspiration of Jay Gould and the dethroned Erie ring, that S. L. M. Barlow, the present counsel for the Erie Railroad, had made bargains with the Sleeping-Coach Company on the Erie Railroad to his own advantage. Mr. Barlow responds with the fullest explanation of the whole matter referred to, showing that his action was irreproachable in itself, and, besides, had received the entire sanction of the Board of Directors, including General Dix, who was then President of the Company.

OUR COMMERCE.

National Board of Trade—Closing Proceedings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—At the meeting of the National Board of Trade this morning, the Executive Council reported in favor of Chicago as a permanent place for the meeting of the Board.

Mr. Hamilton Hill was re-elected Secretary.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, proposed the adoption of the resolution recommended by the Boston Board of Trade, urging Congress to adopt the Hare system of voting. Mr. Ropes said that the people are demoralized by the politicians, and a new mode of voting is necessary to preserve the purity of the Government.

The subject of an improved system of voting was referred to the Executive Council.

The proposition of the Mobile Board that Congress refund the cotton tax was tabled.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution providing that the Legislature of States where usury laws prevail be asked to establish a standard rate of interest, but not to restrict trading in money to any particular rate. Carried.

A resolution was passed asking for a further reduction of the duties on imports.

A resolution that Congress be memorialized to repeal the duty on railroad iron was indefinitely postponed.

The following resolution was submitted by the Boston Board of Trade:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade reaffirms, emphatically, its declaration of December, 1871, that it is incumbent upon the National Government to prepare, by moderate but steady contraction of the legal tender currency, for the ultimate resumption of specie payment by the National Treasury and the National Banks; believes that such contraction, instead of curtailing the legitimate credit and industry of the people, will rather tend to enlarge them by checking unwarrantable speculation—thus restoring capital to its proper channels; by greatly enhancing the value of all National securities, by restoring a sound, just standard of value; by substituting for the fixed, unelastic volume of irredeemable paper precious metals and credit legitimately based on them, the amount of which is practically inexhaustible.

Mr. Ropes advocated the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Vinal, of Boston, opposed it, saying he did not believe we could have better money than greenbacks. His remedy was to compel the National Banks to redeem, every three months, 5 per cent of their circulation.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, moved an amendment, asking Congress for a revision of the National Bank system, looking to the ultimate resumption of specie payment. He declared in favor of free banking.

Mr. Ropes said they might cry out, "Glorious greenbacks!" "Great greenbacks!" but was it "Irredeemable greenbacks?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment, asking for a system of free trade in banking.

Mr. Fairbank, of Chicago, said there was not money enough in circulation. That was the result of the contraction of $45,000,000, in 3 cents, last year. He hoped they would not reaffirm the doctrine of contraction.

Mr. Chittenden said resumption must be sought for. The Secretary of the Treasury should be given to understand that the commerce of the country will tolerate nothing less.

Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, said there was too much of what is called money in the country, and not enough money. The greenback is a dishonored piece of paper. A National Bank note is better, for it is redeemable.

Mr. Rowland, of Cincinnati, said one objection to the National Banks was that they can be made powerful machinery in the hands of whatever political party they adhere to. They are unanimous in their adherence to the party in power.

Mr. Vinal said when the National Banks contract we shall want another issue of Treasury notes. [Laughter, and "Oh, oh."]

The amendment of Mr. Chittenden was agreed to by 31 to 9.

A resolution by Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, asking the construction of a free ship canal, seven miles in length, from the deep water of the Mississippi, next Fort Phillip, to the Gulf of Mexico, was agreed to.

A resolution from the Mobile Board of Trade, that Congress be memorialized to order a survey of Florida, with a view to cutting a ship canal across the same, was adopted unanimously.

The question of improving the telegraphic service was postponed.

Mr. Ruggles, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, proposed a resolution asking Congress to amend the bill now pending for reducing the weight of the silver dollar to 384 grains, by adding one grain and eight-tenths, or less than half of one cent, to the proposed weight, and to bear on its face the word "Liberty." The resolution was passed.

An invitation, by Peter Cooper, to visit the Cooper Union, was accepted.

A vote of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for its hospitality was passed.

Adjourned.

The New Atlantic Cable.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A London letter says of the next Atlantic Cable, soon to be laid: In addition to the present three marine cables, a fourth is in course of rapid construction and embarkation on board the Great Eastern. This new cable is a duplicate of the French one, and is to have its termini at Land's End and Halifax. Its main length will be 3,600 miles, and it will cost, less the laying down, £1,200,000 and upward. It is being placed on board the Great Eastern in lengths of 250 mile coils. Already a large portion is on board, and early in the coming year it is contemplated to put it in use. The experience of the past has given some important lessons on the construction of this cable, and every approved and new feature that has been submitted by electricians and engineers has met investigation and adoption. The machinery for submerging and laying is also improved, and marine cable laying is now a thing of ease and energy only. The London Telegraphic Construction and Maintenance Company, with its immense capital and net profits of last year, amounting to £115,500, and having a monopoly, finds it a very easy thing to lay Anglo-American cables. The next thing expected is a reduction in the rates of messages.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The second trial of Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, will commence in November.

—The person who committed suicide at Stanwix Hall, Albany, Oct. 2, was not Mr. Levison, of San Francisco, as was reported. The name of the suicide is still a mystery.

J. K. Townsend and Houston F. Florence, two young men of Atlanta, Ga., fought a duel on Friday evening, with double-barrelled guns, charged with buck-shot, at a distance of 40 paces. Townsend was seriously wounded at the first fire. Both belong to most respectable families.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Illinois, North, is in session at Rock Island, with about 150 delegates. On Sunday, prominent members of the Synod will occupy pulpits in the churches of Rock Island, Moline, Milan, and Davenport.

A son of Michael Nichols, of Nashville, Tenn., was accidentally burnt to death on Saturday. After taking him out bed this morning, his mother left him seated in a chair in his night clothes, and a few moments after was called to him by his cries. He had got out of his chair, and, going near the fire, his clothes caught.

William Maguire and John Ryan, of St. Louis, between whom a grudge has existed for some time, quarrelled, and, on Sunday, Maguire stabbed Ryan, killing him instantly. Maguire was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE AULICK WILL CASE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The romantic Aulick will case came to a hearing to-day in the special term of the District Court. It will be remembered that Dr. Aulick died suddenly, in this city, on Oct. 3, and that he left a will bequeathing $30,000 to his wife, formerly Miss Emma J. Olerte, to whom, it appears, he was privately married in Baltimore, March 6, 1871, she being then and afterward clerk in the Redemption Division of the United States Treasurer's office, in this city. The Doctor's family, it is alleged, knew nothing of this marriage until after his death. The will is in the following langunge, written on a half sheet of note paper:

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1872.

I bequeath to my wife all my stock in the Central Gas Light and Coke Company of Cincinnati; also my furniture, library, and personal ornaments, and appoint my brother, J. Wiley Aulick, and my friend John Cameron, my executors. (Signed) RALPH V. AULICK.

Witness:
CORNELIUS BOYLE, Maryland,
SMITH TOWNSEND, Maryland,
H. A. KLUNSMIDT, Maryland.

Last Saturday the caveat was filed on the part of the Aulick family, alleging that undue influence was used in procuring the execution of the paper, and the counsel arguing (S. V. Niles and R. T. Merrick) were appointed collectors of the estate, and the widow and executors named were cited to appear to-day. After the reading of the answers the Court ordered that issue be made for trial by the Circuit Court jury as to whether the deceased was in sound mind at the time of executing the instrument, and whether he was capable of making a valid deed or contract.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

The Commissioner of Patents says that, for some unknown reason, an impression has got abroad among the lunatics of the country that the Government offers a standing reward of $1,000,000 to the discoverer of perpetual motion. As attesting the wide extent of this impression, the Commissioner states that his Bureau has received at least 1,000 letters in the past two years, from all parts of the country, relating to perpetual motion, and asking the amount of bounty due to the lucky inventor. A letter received to-day from Cincinnati claims the reward, on the ground that the writer has at last solved the knotty problem.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day on the subject of appropriations.

COAL FOR ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A Washington despatch says that the coal famine in England is creating a demand for the bituminous coal of the Maryland districts.

PITTSBURGH MARINE HOSPITAL.

Supervising Architect Mullett will recommend, in his annual report, that the site and material of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa., be sold, and the proceeds applied to the erection of a pavilion hospital on some other site.

THE PIONEER'S COLORS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Treasury Department received to-day by express the Cuban flag, taken from the privateer Pioneer, forwarded by the Captain of the Moccasin, which captured the Cuban vessel.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

A Board has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to convene in this city, on Nov. 9, for the examination of officers of the Revenue Marine Service for the promotion of candidates for admission into the service.

EXAMINING BOARD.

The Board for the Examination of Engineers will recommend several candidates for promotion or admission in a day or two.

APPOINTMENT.

Frederick C. Lord has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada, *vice* Mills, resigned.

THE OCEANUS DISASTER.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, having examined the evidence in the case of the steamer Oceanus, reports that no action seems to be required in view of the fact that the boat was burned to the water's edge and sunk in 30 feet of water. All her licensed officers were drowned, except the Chief Engineer, who was exonerated from all blame. The immediate cause of the explosion was the concussion caused by the boat striking the bar. Mr. Rogers, Supervising Inspector at New Orleans, who conducted the investigation, presents valuable information in regard to the subject of boiler explosions on Western rivers and the means of their prevention. The first general cause is stated to be the accumulation of mud or sediment in the boiler, causing the fire surfaces to be burned, thus weakening the strength of the plates. The second general cause, as stated, is the strain due to the change in the bearing of the boiler resulting from the change of forms of western boats caused by loading and unloading. These subjects will engage official attention.

TO BE HUNG.

Judge Humphreys to-day overruled the motion for a new trial for Barney Wood, convicted of the murder of Samuel Cheseman last summer, and sentenced him to be hanged Nov. 27.

Railroad Intelligence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 19.—The survey and location of the route for the second 10 miles of the Galena narrow gauge road from Junction House to Platteville, Wis., will be commenced on Monday. It is the intention to push the work rapidly, so as to complete it that far this season. The citizens of Platteville voted $32,000 in aid of this road, by a vote of 541 for, to 105 against.

The Central Railway Construction Company has been organized at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by some of the heavy capitalists of that place, prominent among whom are William Green, George Douglass, W. W. Walker, and others, all well known railroad men. It is their intention to buy, control, operate, and build all the road they can.

It is stated that Alex. Mitchell, President of the Dubuque and Monroe Railroad, has signed contracts for the construction of the road to Shullsburg, Wis., at a cost of $20,000 per mile, with Dubuque as one terminus and Milwaukee as the other. The people along the line of this road will have the advantage of the choice of two good markets. Men whose judgment in matters of this kind is excellent, express the utmost confidence in the project and say the country to be intersected by this road is very much in want of railroad facilities, and no road, in their estimation, will yield a greater profit.

Grading on the Iowa Pacific Road is all finished beyond Waverly, Bremer county, and work is being rapidly prosecuted.

Many laborers in the employ of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Road have struck for higher wages, with poor prospects of success.

Wisconsin's Charitable Institutions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 19.—The State Board of Charities, whose visitation of various State and county charitable and penal institutions last fall, and the unvarnished tale they told of their condition, led to most salutary and greatly-needed reforms in many cases, have commenced their fall tour of inspection, preparatory to making their annual report. Messrs. Giles and Merrill, and Mrs. W. P. Lynde, of the Board, visited the State Hospital for the Insane and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and to-day the Dane County Jail. They express themselves favorably in regard to all, and speak of the condition of the jail as much improved during the past year. The Rock County Poor House, reported in such a shameful condition last year, is now in first-rate order in all respects.

Sporting News.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The game of base ball to-day resulted: Bostons, 5; Athletics, 9.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—The single scull-boat race, three miles, on the Ohio, this afternoon, for the Cincinnati championship, was won by Houser in 27 minutes. Brown come in 8 minutes later.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 19.—The Horse Fair closed to-day. The weather was fine and the track in superb order. The time in the second race was remarkable, being the best on record for a two-year old.

The first trot was for the *Farmers' Home Journal* premium of $100, for stallions which made the season of 1872 in Kentucky, $50 each, mile heats, three in five to harness, second horse to save entrance money. The result was a walk-over by Prince's Sentinel, 9 years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

The second trot was a match for a premium of $500, mile heats, three in five to harness, and was won by Prince's two years old, by Ericsson. Time, 2:40¾.

The third trot, for a premium of $150, for five-year olds and under, $100 to the first, $50 to the second, mile heats, three in five, to harness. Peter's Magic was the winner. Time, 2:33; 2:31; 2:35; 2:37½.

The fourth trot was for a premium of $250, free for all ages, $200 to the first, $50 to the second, mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. J. Hoy's chestnut gelding, Thomas L. Young, was the winner.

Time, 2:29¼, 2:28½, 2:29¼.

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—South American advices have no news of importance.

There was a riot at Santiago, Chili, between the Metropolitan police. One person was killed and many wounded. The ringleaders were arrested.

The attitude of Costa Rica toward Nicaragua on the boundary question is not considered conciliatory.

The Costa Rica plot to overthrow Guardia's Government during his absence was discovered and defeated by Pento, Acting President. The chief of the plot is said to be Valdeva, ex-Minister of Duenas, and a refugee from Salvador. He has been expelled from the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sir Roundell Palmer receives $30,000 for his services before the Geneva Tribunal.

Two persons were killed and several injured by a railroad accident, near Sheffield, yesterday.

The Board of Public Works voted almost unanimously in favor of removing the tolls on Waterloo and other toll bridges across the Thames River. A conference with the Government for carrying out the measure will shortly be held.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The Cortes has voted in favor of considering a resolution providing for the abolition of capital punishment for political offences.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Senator Sumner visited Gambetta yesterday. He expressed the warmest sympathy for the French Republic. Gambetta was deeply impressed by the interview.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The announcement of the marriage of General Von Schwellebe, the German Ambassador at Vienna, to Minister Jay's daughter, was premature. The marriage was solemnized yesterday.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A special from Havana says that Boyd Henderson, of Philadelphia, who came to Havana Oct. 11, accompanied by his wife, was arrested in that place. The cause of his arrest is unknown, but it is said that he has been under suspicion, and has been seen in communication with suspected sympathizers with Cuban insurgents. It is further reported that he is a Cuban by birth, but he claims to be a native of the United States, travelling for his own and his wife's health.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Detachments of colored firemen from towns in Western Cuba have gone to New Trocha, to build forts and do military duty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A *Herald* Havana correspondent narrates a fresh outrage there upon an American citizen—one A. B. Henderson, of Philadelphia—the outrage consisting of his arrest and imprisonment on some frivolous charge. The editor says: "So far as is known, there is no reason for Mr. Henderson's arrest, except the suspicion of the Spanish officials and alleged communication with suspected sympathizers with the Cuban insurrection. Neither of these causes is sufficient for the detention of an American citizen travelling for his wife's health in Cuba; and the frivolous pretense that Mr. Henderson is a Cuban by birth only adds to the gravity of the insult which Spain again offers to the United States. It is the Houard case over again, only that it is even more flagrant in what will probably prove to be the fact, namely: that Mr. Henderson is an American citizen who was never before on Spanish or Cuban soil."

KENTUCKY.

Fatal Accident—The Small Pox.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—Benjamin Bartlett was killed, and Mike Mann fatally wounded, to-day, in a stone quarry in the suburbs, by a portion of a ledge of rock falling on them.

Reports about the small-pox here are greatly exaggerated. The cases are mainly among the negroes, and the disease is on the decrease.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 19th, 1872.—The market has been pretty active this week, though transactions are less than was anticipated. The bad weather interfered somewhat with the delivery of farm dairies, which was not far from 800 boxes. These sold at 12c to 13¾c. The quality of farm dairies is generally quite good.

Factories were largely represented, the offerings being upwards of 10,000 boxes, from 7,000 to 8,000 of which changed hands. The top price was 14⅞c, which was ⅛c below what was expected would be reached by the "fancy factories." We give quotations of sales as follows: Middleville, 14⅛c; Manheim, 14⅛c; Little Falls Central, 14⅛c; Lassellville, 14c; Klock & Nellis, 14½c; Freeman, 13⅞c; Flat Creek, 14c; Old Fairfield, 14⅛c; North Fairfied, 14⅛c; Fairfield Association, 14⅛c; Euphrata, 14c; Empire 14⅛c; Duckel 14c; Dairy Hill 14⅛c; Charleston Union 14⅛c; Charleston 4 corners 14⅛c; Cold Spring 14c; Christmas 14c; Brookman Corners 14c; Bates 14⅛c; Avery & Ives 14⅛c; Vanhornsville 14c; St. Johnsville 14c; Smith Creek 14⅛c; State Hill 14⅛c; Sand Hill 14c; Old Salesbury 14⅛c; Ryder 13⅞c; Root 14⅛c; Raithbunsville 14c; Palatin Union 14⅛c; Paines' Hollow 14c; Norway Asso. 14⅛c; Newville 14⅛c; Newport 14⅛c.

Butter is coming forward in increased quantities from week to week. The sales this week for good, fresh, in good packages, from 26c to 27c.

At the Herkimer Village market farm dairies sold at 10¾ to 13c, and fancy lots from 13½ to 14c. Factories went at 13½ to 14⅛c.

At the Utica market about 4,000 boxes of cheese changed hands at 13 to 14⅛c.

Fall feed has been very abundant in Herkimer, and the first frost to do any damage occurred on the evening of the 16th.

Abductions in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 19.—Two mysterious cases have just transpired in this county. Miss Amelia Schotter, a very prepossessing girl of 18 years, while on a visit at her father's at McFarland, on Saturday last, mysteriously disappeared in the evening, and no clue can be ascertained as to her whereabouts. A married woman was abducted in the town of Windsor, about a week ago, and was taken away forcibly by two men in a covered carriage, after drugging her husband. He seems to know nothing of the circumstances. Her dress was found on the road, several miles from her residence, and brought to the Sheriff's office. Fears of foul play are entertained in both of these cases.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been in executive session yesterday and to-day. A resolution was adopted favoring the abolishment of all Sunday trains, and a Committee was appointed to confer with railroad officials throughout the country on the subject. A clause to be inserted in the act of incorporation providing for the expulsion of any engineer addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors was also adopted. This afternoon the Brotherhood visited Shaw's Garden, Lafayette and Tower Grove Parks, and other points of interest in the city, and next week will make an excursion over two or three roads leading out of the city.

Fires.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—A fire, this afternoon, broke out in the mattress department of W. F. Wehrman's factory, Fifth, between Main and Walnut streets. Loss and damages, $6,000; insured.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock last night at Sandusky, O., in the dry room attached to the Woolworth Handle Works building, and the stock and machinery were entirely destroyed. The flames extended west to the lumber yard of Lea & Moss, but were soon extinguished. They also extended east to the lumber yard of P. Gilcher & Co., destroying about $300,000 feet of lumber. The loss on the handle works is about $40,000; insured for $15,000. Lea & Moss lose about $1,000; insured. Gilcher & Co.'s loss is about $30,000; insured for about $20,000. Nearly 100 men are thrown out of employment.

Terrible Tornado—Houses Crushed like Eggshells—Trees Tossed About Like Feathers.

From the Rome (Ga.) Commercial, 2d.

Walker County has been the scene of probably the severest tornado that ever swept through Georgia. On last Sunday evening a densely heavy cloud came up and lowered over East Armuchee, between Subigna and Villanow. The cloud was broidered and fretted with incessant flashes of lightning, that leaped and lingered in livid play on its dark body. Suddenly and without any premonition, a howling wind storm swept over the country, shrieking like a thousand fiends, buffeting grown trees on its burly bosom as if they were feathers, and sweeping houses from their foundations with a single breath. It extended over a space about a half mile wide, and destroyed everything in its course. Where it swept through a forest its track can be followed as plainly as if a corps of engineers had with their axes levelled the trees.

Not a tree is left standing in its track. Several dwelling houses were blown down and utterly destroyed. Among others, our informants knew positively of Mr. Jones Richardson, Mr. Pinkney Tate, Mr. Toney Hart, and Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore's wife was standing in the door when the wind came, and was blown out of the house, out of the yard, and into the public road, where, fortunately, behind the shelter of the point of a hill, she recovered herself. Mr. George Epay's house was also destroyed. Mr. Bomar had a fine orchard of apple-trees, which were twisted from their places and sent the Lord only knows where. The cottonfields that lay in the zone over which the cyclone swept are rendered absolutely worthless, and the loss occasioned by it may be estimated at thousands. Where it came from and where it went no one knows and no one cares. It utterly devastated one of the fairest valleys in Georgia. It is reported that Sugar Valley had a visit from this terrible fiend.

A MODEL MISSISSIPPI GAMBLER.

He Beats Four Cold Aces with Five Bullets, Stabs an Officer, Rips Up His "Pard," and Slices Off the Tip of a Rival's Nose.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

In the good old steamboating days, the steamboats plying between New Orleans and St. Louis, and New Orleans and Cincinnati, never made a trip without carrying one or more *chevalier d'industrie*, who turned any trick that came in his way, from robbing a state-room to wringing in a cold deck on a flat in a game of draw poker. The men were invariably well dressed and gentlemanly, and were rarely without a roll of $1,500 or $2,000. They generally travelled in pairs, as it was frequently possible for one of the fakirs to render his companion valuable assistance, especially in a little game of draw, where the dealer would stock the cards, slip the cut and deal in such a manner as to give the man at his left a full hand but to furnish his partner with a larger full. The victim, if smart, would "tumble to the game and jump it" after getting outrageously beaten once or twice on almost invincible hands, but the blacklegs would already have made enough to pay them well for the trip. One of the most noted of the professionals was Humphrey Davis, a small, dapper and rather good-looking man, of perhaps 30 years of age, who travelled almost continually on the boats, but made his home in New Orleans, where he supported a woman in luxurious style. He was not married to her, but seemed to entertain an unusual affection for her, and treated her with the greatest tenderness, although he was naturally utterly cold and unscrupulous. He weighed only 120 or 125 pounds, but his word was never disputed by his reckless companions, who knew that he would brook contradiction or interference from no one, and that his hand readily fell on the hilt of a knife or the handle of a revolver. Unlike many of the others, he frequently travelled alone, and was always ready to test his skill in a game of poker with one or more strangers, but the professionals who knew him only by reputation hesitated at trying to beat him by illegitimate means, well knowing that, should the cheat be discovered, it would involve the loss of their money, if not their lives.

On one occasion, when coming up from New Orleans, Davis met a party who expressed a desire to engage in a little poker, and, as he manifested no reluctance, they all adjourned to the cabin after supper, and, wheeling out a table, commenced to play. One of the party was a man standing over six feet in his stockings, and a perfect giant in muscle and strength. He had heard of Davis, but probably underestimated his shrewdness or courage, and determined to win his money by raising cold hands from his lap and playing them. While he was reserving material for an invincible hand, Davis noticed it, but said nothing, and the game went on. Finally, Davis received a more than ordinarily good hand, and bet fifty dollars on it. The giant adroitly changed the hand given him for the reserve on his knee, and thinking that the manœuvre had not been observed, raised the original bet one hundred dollars more. Davis saw the one hundred raise, and in turn raised one hundred dollars. The other, thinking he had a sure thing, raised two hundred dollars more, and so it went until $600 or $700 were up, and Davis called. The giant threw the stolen hand on the table, and Davis quietly remarked, after looking at it, "That's a good hand." The other assented, and reached out to draw the money in, when Davis said, "Don't touch that just yet."

"Why not?" said the Goliah, "I have the best hand."

"I say, don't touch it," repeated Davis, whose eyes were beginning to gleam, although he was outwardly calm and collected.

"Yes, I will touch it, too," said the other, in a sneering way, as he swept the money toward him with his arms. He had barely placed his arms on the table when Davis reached over the table with his left hand and caught him by the hair, while with his right he drew a revolver and fired point-blank at his body. Although shot through the chest, the vitality of the man was so remarkable that the wound appeared to affect him but little, and, rising to his feet, he caught Davis by the hair with his right hand, and, throwing his left arm about him, forced his head back with the intention, as he afterwards said, of breaking his neck. Davis comprehended his design in an instant, and, quick as lightning, fired two shots into the giant's right shoulder, completely crippling his arm. He then sent another ball through his left arm, and, as he fell back into his chair, fired the fifth shot, the bullet passing through his antagonist's right arm near the elbow, severnig one of the tendons.

The wounded man's friends had, in the meantime, crowded back out of the way, and Davis swept his pistol, which still contained one load, around the table once or twice, and, still holding it in his right hand, called attention to the cards which the blackleg had dropped, and coolly remarked, "I told you not to touch that money, but you would do it." He then crumpled up the bills in his left hand, crammed them into his pocket, and, unmolested, retired to his state-room, where he reloaded his pistol and packed his portmanteau. At the next landing he left the boat without interference, and was quickly lost to sight as he climbed up the landing and entered the woods.

It was probably owing to two reasons that the officers of the boat or passengers made no attempt to detain him. In the first place, it was evident to all of them that the sufferer had attempted to swindle or rob him, and he (Davis) being much the smaller and weaker man, they felt a sympathy for him, not unmixed with a species of admiration at his coolness and nerve. Secondly, many of them knew him by sight or reputation, and did not care to hazard their lives in an attempt to arrest him when they could gain nothing by so doing.

The wounded man was assisted to bed by his friends, and a physician was called to attend him. Strange to say, he recovered, but for weeks after arriving in St. Louis, and becoming sufficiently convalescent to walk the streets, carried both of his arms in a sling.

Davis remained away from town some time, but finally reappeared here, and Officer Patrick McDonough, seeing and recognizing him, arrested him, but in the attempt was stabbed, and rather badly wounded in the side. The man shot, for some reason best known to himself, refused or failed to appear to prosecute him, and that case was dismissed on a *nolle prosequi*. How the case against him for assault with intent to kill upon Officer McDonough was disposed of, the *Democrat* informant did not remember, but Davis was probably released on bail, and jumped his bond.

In the fall of 1859, or spring of 1860, Davis travelled or worked for some months with one William Clifford, a professional gambler, who is said to have been open-hearted and generous to a fault. His splendid appearance, fascinating manners, and genial ways made him a favorite with all who knew him, and the police or others never appealed to him to assist the destitute or unfortunate without receiving a generous contribution. Although as quick to resent a real or fancied insult as Davis, and a much more powerful man, the pair never quarreled until one night when both were to a considerable extent intoxicated. Some disagreement then arose between them, and Clifford struck Davis, or applied some epithet to him that aroused all the evil passions in him. He said nothing at the time, probably being unarmed, but, in walking up town that night, met an officer with whom he was acquainted, and, after narrating the quarrel, declared with an oath that, before the week was over, he would cut off Clifford's ears. The officer remarked, "You are drunk, now, Davis; go home and go to bed, and you will think better of it in the morning." Davis asserted with savage earnestness that he was not drunk, and that the officer would see that he kept his word and revenged the insult. He then passed on, and the officer saw nothing more of him until two days afterward, when he was brought into the station-house and placed on the hold-over book to await the result of a knife-wound he had inflicted on Clifford.

The latter was drinking at the bar of the Astor House saloon, on Franklin avenue, when Davis, seeing him through the door, entered, and, walking up to the counter, called for a glass of beer and invited Clifford to join him. Clifford regretting his hasty words at their last meeting, acquiesced, thinking that a mutual understanding and apology would follow. As he reached out his hand for the beer, Davis caught up his own mug and threw the contents into Clifford's face.

The latter sprang toward him to resent the insult, when Davis quickly drew a large knife and plunged it into his body, severing the intestines and causing a wound that proved fatal in two or three days. Davis was tried for the murder, but was acquitted on the ground of self-defense, as Clifford either tried to draw some weapon or strike him with the beer glass before he was stabbed.

Davis is also reported to have found a New Orleans gambler altogether too intimate with his woman, and, taking him aside one evening, he informed him that the woman was the same to him as a wife would be, and that he had purchased the house and furniture for her. He concluded by saying that he did not particularly blame him (the gambler) as he did not understand the case, but he requested him to never revisit his house. This the gambler promised, and Davis said he was satisfied. He, however, added that should the gambler forfeit his word, he would find him less amiable on a second occasion for conversation on that subject. The gambler did keep away from the house for a time, but one night when he supposed Davis up the river, returned by appointment, and had just seated himself to a wine supper and *tete-a-tete* with the object of Davis' affections, when Davis himself walked into the room, and, after knocking the interloper down with a poker, sliced off the tip of his nose with a bowie-knife, remarking that it would forever spoil his good looks. He then disarmed him, and, when he had sufficiently recovered consciousness to walk, ushered him out of the front door before the muzzle of a pistol.

Davis died five or six years ago, while on a trip through the South, but whether he fell by the hand of some man equally desperate, or died of disease, was not stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Pennsylvania farmer, at an auction, bought an old hearse, because he'd "been wanting a rig of some kind to take Mariar and the children to circuses and fairs, and haul potatoes in."

—At Ulm the Crown Prince William was lately received with enthusiasm, and, among other extraordinary things which occurred, was that of the condescension of the Crown Prince, who went upon a platform and sung in a chorus with common people.

—The people of the Texas frontier having been robbed by savages for a number of years, the Government has appointed Messrs. Thomas P. Robb and Richard H. Savage a Commission to fix up the border question. *Similia similibus curantur.*

—Caroline King, colored, living near Harrisonburg, Va., gave birth to two children April 8, 1871; on Dec. 8, 1871, gave birth to two more, and on Sept. 8, 1872, gave birth to three children, making seven children in a little over seventeen months. They were all boys.

—"Photoglyptie" is the name of a discovery by a Mr. Woodbury, a chemist of London, which it is supposed will take the place of photography. The process is the same except that gelatine is used upon the plate which takes the picture. The remainder of the process is fully explained in the French paper from which we take the account, and which declared it to be a success.

—A Polish nobleman, named Wostratzky, delivered lately an historical lecture at Lemberg. In the course of his remarks he spoke in very disparaging terms of George Washington, whereupon an American named Werner, who was present, interrupted the speaker, and called him a liar. A fight ensued, and the meeting broke up in disorder.

—Who says a woman has no influence in elections? A woman appeared at the Sixth Ward polls yesterday leading her husband by the arm. Ticket distributors crowded around him, but she waved them away, saying, "Never mind, I vote this man." She pressed through the crowd around the ballot-box and saw that her husband cast his ballot, after which she went out of the building and led up two more men to vote, making them vote said.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

—A woman of the period has been found in Market street, San Francisco. She keeps a fruit store, teaches a private school, runs a sewing machine, does knitting, pinking, and embroidery, goes out as a nurse, and "attends ladies." In addition to her other accomplishments, she is a widow, and having hunted one poor devil out of the world with her barbarous industry, is now spreading her net for another.

—It is said that Edwin Forrest has the most unique dramatic library in America, and a gallery of personal photographs, led off by a full-length sun copy of himself, taken by a Boston artist, that has no parallel in the world. It is life-like and life-size, and you feel like talking to it as you see it. "The Dog of Montargis," which acted with him when he was a poor stroller, is painted from the real, and when Colonel Scott, the railroad king, called on Forrest, the king of the stage, a few days ago, Forrest pointed to this picture, and said: "He often got more applause than I did, and when he was poisoned at New Orleans, I had him painted after he died. He was one of my best friends, for he never complained, was ready to share with me my sorrow, and always rejoiced over my triumphs."

—A Dr. Ainsansel, lately Professor of Music and Modern Languages in the Union School at Westfield, N. Y., has again brought himself into rather unenviable notoriety. A few months ago he secured a divorce from his wife, on the ground that she had been guilty of adulterous practices with a certain Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Jamestown, N. Y., the latter testifying to the truth of the charge in Court. Before the decree was granted, however, Ainsansel eloped with one of his pupils, a very respectable young lady. His latest exploit was to desert his last victim, hire a livery horse and buggy which he took to Olean and sold. He also borrowed a watch from a Westfield jeweller, which he took with him. On a former occasion he was arrested for forgery and lodged in jail; and on being released on bail, he hired a horse and rode away, selling the animal to pay his expenses on the journey.

—At Mankato, Minn., a woman was accused of throwing a baby into the river. The river was raked by an incensed community, and a dead cat brought to light.

—Two young men in Montreal thought it an excellent joke to dress in Indian costume and terrify a young lady at the hotel nearly out of her senses; but when she came out of her swoon, at the end of some hours, her first act was to summon a policeman, and $100 was what the joke cost.

—A few days ago a colored man named Sam Clark, of Shelby County, Tennessee, undertook to whip a youthful son for running away from home—and coming back again. While the castigation was in progress, another dusky son of the enraged parent came up and shot the old man dead.

—The wife of John Shaw, living near Bakersville, N. J., while laboring under a strange delusion destroyed, a few days since, $8,000 in greenbacks by tearing them into fragments and throwing them in water. When asked what caused her to commit so strange an act, she replied that the money was earned by her own hands and she had a right to do what she pleased with it.

—A patent-right man, with an eye to business on the Plains one of these days, cutting up dogs, presented one of the Indian chiefs at Washington, recently, one of his patent sausage-cutters. The savage was touched at this delicate act of kindness, and while fooling around with the souvenir set it to going, and in a minute more a lot of hash composed of the red man's fingers strewed the floor.

—Dr. Stillman, Coroner of the City and County of San Francisco, was upon the stand during the Fair trial as an expert on insanity. Counsel inquired if he had ever read Stobel on insanity. He said he had, and with attention to the chapter on female insanity, and Stobel was a German who wrote about twenty years ago. He was then legally notified that Stobel had never lived, or written before birth. He retired, still the peer of that jury.

—A week or two ago the bar-tender at the Ackerman House, Atwater street, wrote his name and address on a slip of paper, attached it to one of the toy balloons sold on the streets, and sent the balloon afloat. Three days ago he received a letter from a farmer in Pennsylvania, saying that the balloon had been picked up near his house, having made a voyage of many hundred miles. By comparing dates it was seen that the balloon was three days in making the voyage.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Still another building is to be erected at Harvard, while the great Memorial Hall is under way and the two new dormitories, which have been going up the past season, have barely received the finishing touches. The knoll east of Grove Hall has been selected as the site of the new structure, to be known as Wakefield hall, and Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, who have so often been employed at this University, are the architects. The main purpose of the Hall is to provide rooms for the use of the "Signet," the new literary society of the senior class, and for the Wakefield Library of the Everett Athenæum. The building will also contain recitation and lecture rooms for the College use.

—The exhibition of antiquities at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, has just been enriched by a very valuable object, the sceptre of Mary Stuart, the ill-fated Queen of Scotland, who, in her youth, was married to Francis I., of France. It is about thirty-two inches long, and artistically carved in ivory, with portraits of the Queen and her husband, as well as the emblems, devices, and arms of Scotland, England, and Francis I., of France. It bears the date of 1558, and is composed of four pieces, mounted in brass, and adorned with medallions in silver.

d follow. As he reached out his hand
beer, Davis caught up his own mug and
e contents into Clifford's face.
efter sprang toward him to resent the in-
an Davis quickly drew a large knife, and
t into his body, severing the intestines
sing a wound that proved fatal in two or
ys. Davis was tried for the murder,
acquitted on the ground of self-defense,
ord either tried to draw some weapon or
im with the beer glass before he was

is also reported to have found a New
gambler altogether too intimate with
an, and, taking him aside one evening,
med him that the woman was the same
e a wife would be, and that he had
d the house and furniture for her.
cended by saying that he did not
arly blame him (the gambler)
ild not understand the case, but
ested him to never revisit his house.
gambler promised, and Davis said he
ded. He, however, added that should
ier forfeit his word, he would find him
ble on a second occasion for conversa-
that subject. The gambler did keep
m the house for a time, but one night
supposed Davis up the river, returned
timent, and had just seated himself for
upper and fee-a-tete with the object of
fections, when Davis himself walked
room, and, after knocking the intru-
n with a poker, sliced off the top of his
a bowie-knife, remarking that he
ver spoil his good looks. He then ob-
ed, and, when he had sufficient re-
onsciousness to walk, ushered him out
nt door before the muzzle of a pistol.
d five or six years ago, while on a trip
the South, but whether he fell by the
ome man equally desperate, or died of
as not stated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

nsylvania farmer, at an auction,
old hearse, because he'd "been wantin
ome kind to take Mariar and the chil-
renses and fairs, and hard potatoes in
m the Crown Prince William was
eived with enthusiasm, and, among
rdinary things which occurred, was
e condescension of the Crown Prince
upon a platform and sung in a chorus
den people.
people of the Texas frontier having
ed by savages for a number of years
nment has appointed Messrs. Thomas
nd Richard H. Savage a Commission to
border question. *Semitic similitude*
ns King, colored, living near Harri-
e, gave birth to two children April
Dec. 8, 1871, gave birth to two more,
st. 8, 1872, gave birth to three chil-
making seven children in a little over
months. They were all boys.
oglyptic" is the name of a discovery
cobury, a chemist of London, which
ed will take the place of photo-
he process is the same except that
ased upon the plate which takes the
e remainder of the process is fully
d by Bentley in a paper from which he
count, and which declared it to be a
h nobleman, named Wentworth, de-
y an historical lecture at Lumley
the French paper from which he
e of his remarks he spoke in very
German Emperor George Washington,
an American named Warner, who was
erupted the speaker, and called him
ght ensued, and the meeting broke
ien.
ys a woman has no influence in sec-
oman appeared at the Sixth Ward
day leading her husband by the arm.
lusors crowded around him, but she
away, saying, "Never mind, I vote
e first precinct through the crowd
allot-box and cast the ballot in her
, after which she went out of the
d led up two more man to vote, mak-
ote said.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*
n of the pencil has been found in
st, San Francisco. She keeps a fruit
a private school, runs a sewing
knitting, pinking, and embroid-
s a nurse, and "attends ladies."
She has other accomplishments, she is
d having hunted one's pocket in vain
with her barbarous industry, is now
er next for another.
d that Edwin Forrest has the most
astic library in America, and a gi-
onal photographs, led off by a full-
opy of himself, taken by a Boston
as no parallel in the world. It is
lifetime, and you feel like talking
ose lips. "The Dog of Montargis,"
with him when he was a young child
d from the real, and when Colonel
ilroad king, called on Forrest, his
stage, a few days ago, Forrest point-
ture, and said: "He often got more
n I did, and when he was poisoned
ns, I had him painted after he died.
of my best friends, for he never
was daily to share with me my sor-
was to rejoice over my triumphs."
named, lately Professor of Music
Languages in the Union School at
I., has again brought himself into
able notoriety. A few months ago
, divorce from his wife, on the
she had been guilty of adulteroth
a certain Rev. Dr. Thompson, of
N. Y., the latter testifying to the
charge in Court. Before the de-
anded, however, Boston society
his pupils, a very respectable young
est exploit was to desert his last
livery horse and buggy which he
n and sold. He also borrowed a
Westfield jeweller, which he took
a former occasion he was ar-
gery and lodged in jail; and on
on bail, he hired a horse and rode
the animal to pay his expenses on
.
Minn., a woman was accosted of
by into the river. The rival was
incensed community, and a dead
ight.
men in Montreal thought it an
to dress in Indian costume and
nday at the hotel nearly cut of
when she came out of her swoon.
e hours, her first act was to
ficeman, and $100 was what the
ay.
ago a colored man named Sam
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ing back again. While the cast-
progress, another dusky son of
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John Shaw, living near Bakers-
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ter. When asked what caused her
range an act, she replied that the
had buried even bonds and she had
e pleased with it.
ght man, with an eye to busi-
ns one of these days, cutting up
one of the Indian chiefs at
cently, one of his patent sausage-
avage was touched at this deli-
iness, and while fooling around
ar set it to going, and in a min-
hash composed of the red
rewed the floor.
, Coroner of the City and Coun-
co, was upon the stand during
an expert on insanity. Counsel
d ever read Stobel on insanity.
and with attention to the chap-
anity, and Stobel was a German
t twenty years ago. He was
fied that Stobel had never lived,
ore birth. He retired, still the
go the bar-tender at the
e, Atwater street, wrote his name
slip of paper, attached it to
alloons sold on the street, and
afloat. Three days ago he re-
from a farmer in Pennsylvania,
balloon had been picked up near
made a voyage of many hun-
by comparing dates) was seen
three days in making the
Free Press.
building is to be erected at Har-
great Memorial Hall is under
new dormitories, which have
the past season, have barely re-
ing touches. The knoll east of
been selected as the site of the
to be known as Wakefield hall,
Shoby & Stearns, who have so
oyed at this University are the
main purpose of the Hall is to
or the use of the "Signet," the
ety of the senior class, and for
brary of the Everett Atheneum.
l also contain recitation and lec-
the College use.
on of antiquities at the Hotel de
just been enriched by a very
the sceptre of Mary Stuart, the
f Scotland, who, in her youth,
Francis I., of France. It is
inches long, and artistically
with portraits of the Queen and
well as the emblems, devices,
tland, England, and Francis I.,
rs the date of 1558, and is com-
ieces, mounted in brass, and
ds inlaid in silver.

THE "IRON HORSE."

That the Locomotive Has Accomplished for Civilization and Chicago.

A Short and Compact Pedigree of the "Iron Horse."

How the Genius of an Inventor Was Employed by a Museum Manager.

Remarkable Career of the Locomotive in this City.

Nearly 2,000 Engines Operated on Roads Leading Into Chicago.

Burke once said, that the civilization of Europe depended upon two principles, viz.: the spirit of a gentleman, and the spirit of religion. In America, religion has had much to do with civilization, and from its influences we have received some of our grandest principles. But it may with reason be declared that much of the civilization of America has depended for the past twenty-five years upon the locomotive engine. It has been the motive power in all the wonderful progression we have made for many years past. If it had never been invented, the civilization of this age would have come only after the lapse of centuries of ages in the future.

Perhaps the greatest work of this wonderful animal has been doing in the building of this City of Chicago. No one will gainsay the assertion that the City of Chicago owes her existence to the "Iron Horse"—that it gave to her a power which fire could not destroy, and a vitality more vigorous than any city in the world. Take from Chicago the "Iron Horse," and a human body without blood would possess about as much animation. Since, then, this "Iron Horse" has done so much for us, it may not be uninteresting to give here somewhat of his pedigree, his grand career in this city, and a few hastily gathered facts concerning his labor, food, and average life. In so doing, we shall consider only the American "Iron Horse," since he is the animal which has done the great work for us.

The American "Iron Horse" was sired by Mathias W. Baldwin, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 25th day of April, 1831. He was created, not to supply the necessities of commerce, but the necessities of the museum of Mr. Franklin Peale, of that city. Of course he was but the "Iron Horse" in miniature, but was, nevertheless, a most wonderful invention. He was visited by many thousands, and his swift manipulations upon a track laid within the museum walls, astonished and confounded all who witnessed them. The enterprise of museum managers has produced many stupendous frauds, and for this reason it has been severely denounced. But when one remembers that, employing the genius of a wonderful inventor, it was the enterprise of a museum manager, which inaugurated the manufacture of the locomotive engine in the United States, he will not so severely denounce it.

The construction of this miniature machine suggested the idea of the construction of an Iron Horse of larger dimensions, one useful for commerce. With the exception of a few English engines, the locomotives of which had been very imperfect, the motive power of the few railroads then in the United States, was furnished by horses. But the need for steam power had been felt. The locomotive in the museum had not run many months before Mr. Baldwin was solicited by the Germantown, Norristown & Hamburg Railroad to make for them a locomotive. Mr. Baldwin at first refused to do so, fearing that a failure would be the result of his labors. He was finally, however, induced upon a trial to commence the work. Guided only by observations gained upon an old and very imperfect English engine stored in a shed at Boardentown, N. J., and the experience acquired in the construction of the miniature engine, he began to work. After encountering untold difficulties, he had the honor of completing the first American locomotive engine. It made its trial trip on the 23d day of November, 1831. This engine was named "Old Ironsides," a name which has become familiar since the late war. Its wheels, of which there were four, were all drivers, its cylinders were 9¼ inches in diameter, and its stroke 18 inches. The trial trip of this engine excited greater wonder and surprise than the exhibition of any inventive genius has ever produced. The manipulations of the engine were not quite perfect, and the failure to do all that was promised of her. This produced dissatisfaction, and the Directors of the road refused to pay the price at which she was contracted, viz., $4,000. A compromise was finally effected at $3,500, a price far below the average cost even of locomotives now-a-days. The difficulty in the settlement, and the many difficulties Mr. Baldwin encountered in the construction of the "ironsides" made him resolve to quit the business at once, and he was heard to remark, "that is our last locomotive." But this was only the language of vexation, for it was not only after this that he took orders for other engines and he afterwards established the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. Mr. Baldwin lived to see the productions of his most remarkable genius become the greatest in power in the world, the lead-horses of American civilization. It may be here remarked, that before Mr. Baldwin had built his fifth engine, he had succeeded in overcoming almost all of the defects of his first engine, and so perfect an engine did he succeed in building, that, in the main, it has been little improved upon. Indeed, so far as principles go, there are few important and complicated pieces of machinery in which there have been less alterations. The improvements of the most important character were made, in the main, during the infancy of their manufacture, and the latter improvements are rather conveniences than necessities. But these latter improvements, although properly called conveniences, have added much to the working power of the locomotive engine.

But while there have been but few improvements of great moment since the infancy of the manufacture of locomotives, and, indeed, as in the case of the boilers, a return to first inventions, yet must not therefore be there is no room for further improvement in the locomotive engine. Despite its power to dash over mountains, through valleys, and across rivers, at a speed which leads the winds, it may yet be much improved upon. Many defects might be mentioned. Locomotive engineers have had no tougher problem to solve than that of burning coal successfully and economically. One of the chief difficulties to be overcome, is the destruction of the fire boxes and flues. After years of experiment, the practice has not much changed, except in the proportions of the boilers. There was, indeed, great difficulty found at first, in using coal at all, because the size of the fire-box required for coal was smaller than that needed for coal, so that it became hard to make steam enough with the old boilers. But it was discovered that there was no necessity for so much grate surface, and the engines were proportioned accordingly. There have been many inventions to protect the flues and fire-boxes. Among these the invention of Mr. C. F. Jewett is one of the best. This device, while it saves the flues, and consumes 30 per cent. less coal than the ordinary fire-box, will consume all smoke if properly cared for. It is also claimed, that with an engine will steam better. It is in general use on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, of which Mr. Jewett was, until recently, the master mechanic. The first engines were used only wood. But now, despite the destruction of flues and fire-boxes, all roads are using, as far as possible, coal-burners.

There is room for improvement, also, in the placing of the weight of the engine and tender on the drivers, so that there shall be the smallest possible amount of dead weight. It is well known by railroad men that the weight of an ordinary eight-wheeled locomotive, with loaded tender, is 94,000 pounds, 40,000 pounds of which weight is still on the driving wheels, leaving 54,000 pounds of dead weight. Now, if greater weight is thrown upon the drivers, the dead load is made too long, and the engine will traverse curves roughly. If the weight is taken from the trucks the adhesion is lost. These are difficulties which, without resorting to an engine of a reverse build from that now used, it seems impossible to overcome. But the genius of invention seems to partake en largely of the power of divinity, that it is not unreasonable to believe that, in time, all the imperfections will be overcome.

Among the many improvements made in the locomotive engine, that may be mentioned, are the steam setting valves, by which all pressure is kept off the valves; the steam injector, by means of which an engine can be pumped up when standing still; the improved graduator for regulating more accurately the admission of steam into the cylinders. There are many other improvements, that deserve mention, but our space will not permit us to refer to them.

There is no important machine, upon the improvements in which there have been so few patents, as the locomotive. Hence the best improvements are found in all engines, no matter where they were built. This prevents, in a great measure, the engine of one maker from acquiring a character of its own. Said a distinguished master-mechanic to the writer the other day, "Remove the builder's plate from an engine, and, if there were no exterior adornments, which were familiar to me as peculiar to any maker's engine, I doubt not I would be unable to tell you where it was built." To be sure, Engineers have their favorite engines, but not one in twenty can give you any technical reason for his preference. The Baldwin engine is preferred by some roads, because all engines of a class, manufactured by these works, are duplicates, so that an engine is easily repaired. The Rogers engines are preferred by others, because there is little cast-iron used in their construction. Engines are generally built upon order, and the purchaser generally orders the engine to be made after his own ideas. But all roads agree that locomotives of their own construction are superior to those made by regular builders. The reasons assigned are, that they are more careful in selecting material, and that, instead of the various parts being manufactured by men skilled only to make one piece of the engine, as is the case in large locomotive works, they are made and fitted by experienced machinists skilled to manufacture all parts of the engine. And this leads us to the question, Will the various roads ultimately manufacture their own engines? In this there is much difference of opinion. Some roads say they can build engines cheaper than they can buy them; others say they can not, and the general conclusion seems to be that where a road is compelled to have large repair shops, and employ a large number of experienced machinists, it can build its own engines cheaper than they can be bought, but otherwise not, since the work in the regular locomotive works is done mainly by apprentices, whose wages are comparatively small. The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road are building all their own engines, and have taken a few orders from other roads. But this they would not do, were they not compelled to carry on a repair shop. All the roads are constantly building engines, but it is done mainly to keep employed the men they are compelled to employ to do the repairs.

We shall now proceed to give a few general statements regarding the "Iron Horse," which have been gleaned mainly from practical railroad men.

The average cost of the "Iron Horse" is $12,000. The prices vary of course, with the size and quality. There are engines, and many of them too, valued at $35,000; and there are others valued at $5,000. The prices of engines have been increasing, rather than decreasing, with the improvements that have been added to them. Perhaps this is the case with all valuable inventions. The average weight of the "Iron Horse" is 60,000 pounds. This does not diminish or increase, as he retains, unlike most horses, the same weight from year to year. The average life of an engine is 25 years; that is to say, that the machinery proper will, by annual repairs last that length of time, although the frame will last for an indefinite period. The boiler generally lasts about 14 years, while the tubes need be renewed every year. The "Iron Horse" will travel on an average of 30,000 miles a year, or 750,000 miles in a lifetime. The "iron horse" costs its owners for food and care, about 20 cents per mile run, and for repairs about 8 cents. No engine on any well regulated road travels longer than a year without being taken apart and given a general housecleaning, as it were, just as a tailor rips up an old garment, examines every seam and stitch, so the iron horse is torn asunder, his legs are removed, his ribs exposed, and his stomach thoroughly cleansed. His old clothing is repolished, his cranks repainted, and he is brought out as new and perfect as when he first rode the track.

The manufacture of locomotive engines in Chicago, is matter which is possessed of much importance. It was begun by Scovell & Sons, but, from lack of capital and experience, they were compelled to suspend operations. The great number of railroads in the West makes it an imperative necessity that there be large and important locomotive works in the West. Chicago, with her splendid system of railroads, her convenience to all the raw materials used in the building of locomotives, must, and will become great in the building of locomotive engines. Prominent railroad men have informed the writer within the past week, that locomotive works must be established somewhere in the West, and that no place possesses greater natural advantages for the successful carrying on of the work than Chicago. It is difficult to understand why our capitalists are not interesting themselves in this matter. All the raw material is at our doors, and there exists not one difficulty in the way of the establishment of locomotive works in Chicago which shall rival any Eastern builders. We trust something may be done in this matter before another year passes.

The career of the "Iron Horse" in Chicago has been one of the most remarkable record. The time made has never been beaten, and the money won in the race has made Chicago notable as the place where the per cent of profit is large. When the idea of bringing the "Iron Horse" to Chicago was first agitated, there were men who frowned at it, and shook their heads with all the wisdom of ignorance. It was said by them that the railroad would ruin the country trade of Chicago. Perhaps it is well for these gentlemen that their names were never given, for they would assuredly have become synonyms for all things absurd and ridiculous.

The first railroad company in Chicago was the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. It was organized April 5, 1847. The late John B. Turner was the active manager. By Dec. 15, 1848, the first ten miles of the road had been completed, and the first locomotive west of Lake Michigan had been put upon the track.

The "Iron Horse" began its race in Chicago on the morning of the 10th day of October, 1848, but a little more than 24 years ago. The engineer, to whom was given the honor of holding the reins in the inauguration of this wonderful race, was John Ebert, Esq. This gentleman is still a resident of the city, and we shall refer to him again before the close of this article. The engine was aptly termed the "Pioneer," and was one of the first built at the shops of Mathias W. Baldwin. These shops were established in 1832, and the Pioneer was constructed in 1836. She was a second-hand engine, and was purchased by the Galena company from the Rochester & Batavia Railroad in New York. Her cylinder was 11x18. She had two driving wheels, 54 inches in diameter, and weighed 21,400 lbs. Her frame was wood. This old citizen, although now 36 years old, is still doing service as switch engine for the C. & N. W. Road, into which the Galena road was merged a few years ago. She has been partly rebuilt, but is still the same quaint, saucy looking machine she was the morning of the 10th of October, 1848, when she began the wonderful race of the "Iron Horse in Chicago." Would it not be showing her proper honors for the city to purchase her, and place her on exhibition, as the lead-horse of the great train of 1,899 iron horses which daily run out of the city.

By the report of the Superintendent of the Galena & Chicago Union Road, made April 5, 1849, we learn that "the Company have on hand one second-hand locomotive, which is in good order and will answer all the purposes of the road for some time to come. A new 15-ton engine has been contracted for with Morris & Bros. of Philadelphia, and will be sent when navigation opens." It is says that one trip a day will continue to be made, when it will not interfere with the construction of the road;" after a lapse of twenty-four years fully 370 trips are made a day. The engine referred to as being contracted for, was the second engine brought to Chicago. She was aptly termed the "Active," and was brought here when "navigation opened" in the spring of 1850. She was a Norris engine, built in 1849. The diameter of her cylinder was 11¾ by 22 inches. She had double drivers, and weighed 40,000 pounds. Her first engineer was Peter Ebert, brother of John. This gentleman is dead. This engine is still in active service as a switcher. She was rebuilt by the Galena & Chicago Union in '63.

The third engine of Chicago was the Elgin. She was an exact duplicate of the Active. She was engineered by Nate Norton, who is now dead. Then followed the Whitesy, engineered by Jas. Clark. This engine was afterward traded to the Aurora Road, in whose service it still continues. Then followed the Rocket, which was the first engine on the Aurora Road. She was a SINKY engine, drew rocks. 10x20 stroke, 11x20 cylinder. She is now switching in the Chicago switch-yard of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. The Pigeon was the first engine on the Michigan Central. The Marion was the pioneer engine of the Chicago & St. Louis Road.

The seventh engine of the Galena Road was the Illinois. This engine crossed the ocean before she sailed the lakes. She was built by the Norris Works, for the Emperor of Russia. She was shipped by Mr. Norris to Liverpool, according to the agreement. The Emperor allowed her to lay in a warehouse at Liverpool for a number of years, where she was sold to pay storage. Mr. Norris bought her, and she was reshipped to Philadelphia. A few months afterward she was sold to the Galena Road. She is still on duty, the survivor of much travel and rough usage. None of the pioneer engines of the Chicago roads have been subjected to severer accidents, so far as can be ascertained, they are all in service in some capacity or other. The engineers of these engines have not fared so well. Mr. John Ebert, the first engineer of a locomotive in Chicago, still lives in the city. After serving a year as engineer, he was made Master Mechanic of the Galena Road, which position he held twelve years. He was afterward Assistant Superintendent for two years. He then retired from railroading, and is now superintendent of the heating department at the Court House. Mr. Ebert was also the first engineer to run an engine out from Detroit, which he did in the winter of 1838, on the Michigan Central. He is now in his 57th year, is a man of comfortable fortune, full of youthful energy, and surrounded by a happy family. Mr. Ebert has played no unimportant part in the history of railroads in the West. We are indebted to him for much of the matter herein contained regarding the old engines of the city. Mr. Dan. McManman was the second engineer in Chicago, he having succeeded Mr. Ebert on the Pioneer. He is still a resident of the city, and is the engineer in one of the Bridgeport blast furnaces. Mr. Peter Ebert and Nate Norton were the next engineers; both are dead. James Clark, the fifth engineer in Chicago, is now living at Pike's Peak. He ran one engine five years without an accident of any kind whatever. Mr. Cooley, foreman of the round houses of the C., B. & Q. R. R., was one of the pioneer engineers of Chicago. He ran the Rocket, the first engine on the Aurora Road, now merged into the C., B. & Q. The gentleman ran the Westwind six years, without the slightest accident, and he ran fourteen years himself, without accident. Did our space permit, we would make mention of many other engineers, whose honorable records in running for a long period of time, without accident, make them worthy of public mention.

We shall close this article with a few general statements regarding the number of "Iron Horses" there are on the roads in the city, their value, and other matters of general interest.

There are now on the roads in this city, 1,899 engines, valued on an average of $12,000 apiece. This would make their total value $22,788,000. These engines are distributed as follows: Chicago & Northwestern, 270; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 233; Chicago & St. Louis, 144; Illinois Central, 191; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, 21; Michigan Central, 205; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 201; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 346; Rock Island & Pacific, 182. The number of regular daily trains the "Iron Horse" pulls out of the city is 178; and the number in, 169, making a total of 337 regular trains. If we add to these the average number of irregular trains, we have a grand total of 370 daily trains. The following will show at a glance something of the "Iron Horse in Chicago" performs in a year. He takes out, and brings in, 123,050 trains a year. He eats about $3,000,000. He brings in a profit of $29,175,119. He transports over the various roads he travels upwards of 6,000,000 passengers, or about one-seventh of the population of the world. He represents $400,000,000 of capital.

Surely the "Iron Horse in Chicago" is a power that shall build up a city, to which no limit may now be put. And this railroad interest is yet in its infancy. When the "great West" shall be settled up, and her vast resources freely developed, this railroad interest in Chicago will be greater than the mind of man can now comprehend.

RAILROAD GROWTH.

The following extracted are taken from a contribution to the Philadelphia *Press*, by *Americanus*:

Americans, generally speaking, appear to have a very limited degree of information in regard to the history of the locomotive and power of steam travelling. Few of this day are aware that, as early as 1809, twenty years before the trial trip on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway, Oliver Evans endeavored to establish a railway between New York and Philadelphia, offering to embark every dollar he was worth in the enterprise. Yet such is the fact. There being no railways in America, Mr. Evans, in 1787, employed his leisure in notifications of his plans to England by Captain Masters, of Annapolis, Maryland. In 1794-5, he again sent thither his plans by Joseph Stacy Sampson, of Boston, Mass., and again in 1798 he sent thither his plan by Charles Taylor, Esq. In short, from the time that Richard Trevithick, who in 1802 patented in England the high-pressure locomotive, introduced into Cornwall the cylindrical-flue boiler invented by Oliver Evans for his high-pressure engine, there is not the reasonable doubt but that he appropriated without acknowledgment the inventions of Mr. Evans.

Oliver Evans' plan for a railway was that it "be laid so nearly level as not to deviate in any place more than two degrees from a horizontal line, and be made of iron on smooth parks of broken stone or gravel, with a rail to guide the carriages, so that they may pass each other in different directions, and travel by night as well as by day." The sole reason why the locomotive was not used on rails in America years before it was in Great Britain, was because its inventor (Oliver Evans) had not of his own means sufficient to build a railway, and could not induce Americans of his day to subscribe one dollar. Hence it was that he aimed to run his device on turnpikes, and invited co-operation, pointing at the time to the eminent success of his elevator, the hopper-boy, and his other inventions, which had revolutionized the manufacture of flour. Also his invention for making machine cards, as evidences of the general correctness of his views, but he failed to obtain co-operation, and unlike the more fortunate Watt (who had enlisted for the lowpressure engine capital), Evans was compelled to furnish himself both the mental and pecuniary means for these practical demonstrations which he from time to time conducted, and referring back to which, some thirty years afterward, Elijah Galloway, the British steam engineer, declared proved Oliver Evans to be not only the first inventor of the locomotive, but also of the first practical steamboat.

Unable to move his countrymen, Mr. Evans rendered a prophetic remark—"the present generation or present generation will use canals, the next generation will prefer railroads, with horses, but their more enlightened successors will employ my steam carriage on railways, as the perfection of the art of conveyance. In this manner the steam carriage may be tested, and not on the present surmises." As Oliver Evans died in 1819, and the above prediction was rendered several years prior to his death, none, with the events of today in view, can fail to remark its perfect fulfilment.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPTCY—(*Judge Blodgett.*)

778—A. E. Norris; on motion of creditors, leave to examine witnesses in Lee County, before Martin H. Williams, at Dixon, and to examine all other witnesses before Register Hibbard, Chicago; ordered accordingly.

1,097—Chas. F. Webster et al.; entered order approving report of provisional assignee. 1,367—Samuel Cornelius; petition of assignee filed, and order to assignee to sell by public auction.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

(*Judge Blodgett.*)

736—(Chancery) B. A. Tallman et al., v. State Insurance Company; rule on Geo. C. Smith to answer, extended one week. 686—(Chancery) Assignee of State Insurance Company, v. L. J. Kadish et al.; report of Martin Beck, and to be confirmed unless cause shown to the contrary by Monday morning next. 732—(Chancery) Trader's National bank of Chicago v. J. W. Tappan; leave to amend bill, 23—Same complainant v. same defendant; same order.

NEW SUITS.

Wales A. Hayward v. Samuel Rowe; assumpsit, $150,000; and trespass, $25,000: K. A. Humphreyville, solicitor. Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago v. John W. Tappan, and same v. George Van Holden; Bankers' petition praying an injunction against the levy of taxes on stock; Mattock & Mason, solicitors.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW (*Judge Porter*).

1,735—Mary v. Snowden et al; verdict set aside and new trial ordered. 2,206—Thayer & Tober Furniture Company v. Beebe et al; dismissed as to E. S. Gilcrow on motion of plaintiff on notice to defendant, leave to change form of action to case, and to file new Narr instanter. 1,734—Mooney v. Miller; motion for new trial denied, and judgment; appeal by defendant, bond $800, and bill of exceptions in 20 days. 1,682—French v. Burt; plaintiff remits $200; motion for new trial denied, and judgment; appeal; bond $2,000, and bill of exceptions in 30 days. 2,338—Forrester v. Armstrong; Reference to Magruder. 1,987—Johnston et al. v. Newman et al; motion of petitioner for default for want of plea, to answer instanter, and for leave to defendant to add jurat, and reference to Magruder. 2,341—Taylor Manufacturing Company v. Welsh; motion by plaintiff to strike pleas from files denied, and leave to defendant to add jurat by affidavit; pleas confessed, and leave to plaintiff to amend by making E. A. Fobes party defendant.

(Call 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 to 38 inclusive.)

CHANCERY—(*Judge Gary*).

Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree, 845—Hunt v. Hunt. 706—Nelson v. Nelson. 801—Ensert v. Eisert. 414—Monroe v. Monroe. Other orders: G. N. 40,920—Byer v. Bower; default, and reference to Scott. 944—Lyman v. Clancy; default; want of answer and compliance with rule of August 26, and referred to Master. 520 a.—Bowen v. Thatcher et al.; on motion of defendant Reed, injunction dissolved for want of compliance with rule of May 30. 823—Wart v. Bowen; same order. 788—Coari v. Fisk; on motion of complainant, rule on defendant to answer bill in twenty days. 628 a.—Barnes v. Dillin, &c.; time to answer extended 20 days. 644—Rauch v. Rauch; reference to Magruder. 717—Knensel v. Knensel; rule on complainant to pay $25, and $5 per week alimony. 579—Kelly v. Kelly; leave to file cross bill in 10 days. Case set for Nov. 1.

(McArthur v. Brown [474], for hearing Monday.)

NEW SUITS.

46,938—Arthur D. O'Neil and Patrick O'Neil v. Thos. W. Ellis; mechanics' lien on Lots 22, 23, and 24, Thos. B. Bryan's Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Block 42 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Town 39, N. range 14, east, being the S. W. corner of Lincoln and Washington streets; $2,616.56; Abbott & Oliver, attorneys. 46,940—Elizabeth Brown, Wm. H. Thompson; divorce; adultery. 46,941—J. H. B. Daly v. Wm. F. and Joseph J. Mayhon; assumpsit; $2,000; Noesen & Barmon, attorneys. 46,942—Wm. J. Mortimer v. Henry F. Walker; assumpsit; $1,600; Ewing & Leonard, attorneys. 46,943—Geo. Lander v. Thos. D. Fox; trespass; $5,000; Hervey, Anthony & Gall, attorneys. 46,944—George Lander, administrator of G. F. Lander, v. Loomis Welch; trespass; $5,000; same attorneys. 46,945—S. B. Haven v. Geo. C. Campbell; trespass and ejectment; $4,000; same attorneys. 46,946—Hugh Hemp, for use of Northwestern Manufacturing Company, v. Geo. Ingersoll, Roswell C. Mergerman, and Elias Shipman; debt; $1,200; damages, $500; same attorneys. 46,947—Levi R. Boyington et al. v. James Moutray et al.; petition for mechanic's lien on No. 758 Michigan avenue; amount for plumbing and gas-fitting; $469.51. 46,948—Heath et al. v. Thomas et al.; appeal from Justice Walsh. 46,949—City of Chicago v. Harvey et al.; appeal from Justice Bangen. 46,950—James Steel, John McMahon, and Geo. Steel v. Annie Combs; assumpsit; $3,000; Haley & Barnett, attorneys. 46,951—Geo. A. Hathaway v. Wm. B. Bates; assumpsit; $3,000, and $ait; Hawes & Lawrence, attorneys. 46,952—Henry S. Dietrich v. Oliver P. Ford; assumpsit; $500; Wm. H. Sisson, attorney. 43,952—Elizabeth Haan v. J. Johnson, E. Schnee, and Silas Borich; foreclosure of mortgage on the schooner Whirlwind. 46,954—Fred W. Erbe, for use of Chas. J. L. Meyer, v. Jacob Koch; assumpsit; $2,000; Nisson & Barnum, attorneys. 46,955—Caroline Lake v. Jeremiah Clowny and Alexander Reid; assumpsit; $500; Erwin & A. Wells, attorneys. 46,956—Wm. E. McHenry v. David Miller; assumpsit; $700; W. J. Dunham, attorney. 46,957—James Seedom v. W. J. Faulkner et al.; bill to establish title; J. Dunn, attorney. 46,958—Ransom Dexter v. Lizzie Moore; appeal from Justice Hawe.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—(*Judge Rogers*).

1,788—Swift v. Oakley; Congregational Church; motion by defendant that declaration was not filed in time, and motion by defendant to strike declaration from files denied, and exceptions by defendant. 177—Watson v. Douglas; motion for new trial denied, and judgment on verdict. 178—Cole v. Steinberg; motion for new trial denied, and judgment. 304—Bronsmith v. United States Express Company; motion for new trial denied, and judgment. Anne Joyce v. Liborious Goldhardt (resting cause); on motion, Saldavis and notice, leave to file declaration of new count, time to plead extended to first day of new term. Franklin R. Williams et al. v. Henry C. Clybourne; same order as to declaration, and rule on defendant to plead in ten days. 2,140—Anderson v. Smy; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

(Call as given yesterday.)

(*Judge Booth.*)

Gorsha v. VanPatten; rule on defendant to file new bail, or show cause in 5 days' notice. 1,822—Gough v. Irons et al.; rule on defendant to give new bond or justify in 5 days' notice. 1,156—Bakker v. Kimball; demurrer to 3d and 3d pleas sustained, and 10 days to defendant to reand. 1,204—Ledsear v. McKeaney et al.; rule on defendant to show cause why new security shall not be given by 24th. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Peterson et al.; motion for new trial on behalf of Ahern overruled, and judgment on finding; defendant prays an appeal, and 2d prays for a file bond of $250 and bill of exceptions. 140—Kniseley v. Wilson; submitted to Court for trial and hearing; taken under advisement.

CHANCERY—(*Judge Farwell*).

636—Michael v. Margaret Cahill; leave to complainant to pay $50 solicitors' fees. 96—John A. Owen v. Robert Sarson; motion to amend decree; further hearing on Tuesday next. 422—Gilmore et al. v. City of Chicago; suit dismissed by stipulation filed at costs of plaintiffs' costs. 204—Leave to complainant to withdraw exceptions to Masters' report, and file new exceptions to report. 58, and leave to defendant to amend his exceptions to Masters' report.

NEW SUITS.

4,529—John Wren et al. for use of Root & Van Norwick v. Martin Rust; appeal from Justice Haines. 4,600—Mary Hendrickson v. Jessie Hickson; capias for a watch valued at $300. 4,601—Silas A. Hutchinson et al. v. H. Somers et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on certain land fronting on Church and Benson streets. Evanston, viz.: 1 portion of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 18, of said town; $150.51; Prentiss, Hooke & Brown, attorneys. 4,602—Field, Leiter & Co., v. Geo. W. Green; attachment; debt of $346.07; Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys. 4,603—Snow & Alsip v. J. M. Stevens, Richard Duvall, Wm. Duvall, and A. C. Prout; assumpsit; $500; Forrester & Beem, attorneys. 4,604—A. S. Ferris v. Wm. Johnston; injunction to restrain the negotiation of certain promissory notes. 4,605—Gregg, Parsons & Cass Chapman; appeal from Justice Van Hoesen. 4,606—Mary Delmage et al. v. Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.; case; $5,000; Moyer & Olson, attorneys. 4,607—Morris v. Kelly; appeal from Justice Boyden.

BURNT RECORD BILLS.

20—John H. Dunham v. George H. Smith et al.; petition to confirm title. 21—Chris Shierhorn v. Charles Harms et al.; petition to confirm title to land in La Framboise Reserve. 22—Frederick Palm v. Same et al.; petition to confirm title. George Bowman et al. v. Edward F. Thomas et al.; injunction to restrain defendants selling, assigning or intermeddling with the real estate in said case. (Burnt Record 12.)

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

(*Judge Wyeth.*)

294—McKelvey; former plea withdrawn; plea of guilty to petty larceny; 10 days in County Jail. 327—Hughes; recognizance forfeited; Michael Kenny surety. 327—Green; jury trial; 7 years in the Penitentiary; motion for new trial, 277—Finn; plea not guilty; bail, $500 from day to day. 363—Corrigan; bail, $300. 371—Charles and James Williams; jury trial; James Williams not guilty; Charles Williams, guilty; same $20 and three years in the Penitentiary. 346—Mott; jury trial; verdict, guilty, and recommendation to mercy. —Annie Mott; discharged. 344—George Morton; discharged. 355—Paulson, sentenced to 12 months in the House of Correction. 365—Geo. Smith; discharged. 376—John Fritz; prople's demurrer to defendants' plea in abatement sustained; and exceptions by defendant. 316—Connors, Morton, O'Halleran, and Fritz; jury trial; 10 months in the Reform School.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The University of Minnesota has 250 students.

—Freshly slaughtered beef is being shipped from Galveston to Philadelphia.

—Track-laying on the river railroad from Winona to La Crescent will commence this week.

—A first-class woollen factory at Lawrenceburg, Ind., has failed for $250.00.

—The new State House at Lansing, Mich., calls for 4,000 car-loads of Ohio stone.

—Judge Curtis, of San Francisco got a fee of $8,000 for defending Mrs. Fair.

—It will cost the West Shore Railroad Company half a million dollars for the right of way through Newburgh, N. Y.

—Cattle may be seen daily grazing on the new made land on the Boston Back Bay, where three months ago the tide ebbed and flowed.

—Judge McKinstry, of San Francisco, decides that the publication of a legal notice on Sunday is not a legal publication.

—The lake tunnel at Cleveland has been completed a distance of 1,000 feet from the crib shoreward, and there is yet to be excavated before reaching the shore section about 1,200 feet.

—The San Francisco Postmaster is housed up, waiting for his black eyes to heal. He suppressed a citizen's paper, and the citizen reciprocated.

—The large property corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, was last week purchased for the Young Men's Christian Association by John Wannsmaker. The new hall will contain a lecture-room, reading-room, and gymnasium.

—New York swindlers are again flooding the country with circulars in

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Political News by Telegraph: Senator Trumbull's Speech at Cairo in Reply to Speaker Blaine; Liberal Rally at Dubuque—Washington, New York, and Foreign News—Religious Gatherings at Jacksonville—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.

SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegraphic News—A Model Mississippi Gambler—Miscellaneous News Items.

THIRD PAGE—The Iron Horse: What the Locomotive Has Accomplished for Civilization and Chicago—The Law Courts—General News Items—Railroad Time Table—Business Directory—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: More Greenbacks; Mr. Sumner in Paris; Senator Morton's Late Speech in this city; Editorial Comments on Current News—Political.

FIFTH PAGE—Local: Sermons of Yesterday; Dedication at Highland Park—The Farm and Garden—Liberal Appointments—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine News.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Local Campaign—Hyde Park Matters—Personal Items—Statistics of the American Board of Foreign Missions—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, To Rent, For Sale, Boarding and Lodging, Wanted, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE: Local: A Dry Day in Chicago; How the Liquor Prohibition Law Works; A Melancholy Time for the "Habitual" and "Confirmed;" Thirsty Mortals Hunting in Squads; Marked Decrease in the Number of Arrests.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Inaugural night. Abbott-Kiraly troupe. "Three Hunchbacks."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Revival of B. G. Howard's comedy "Saratoga."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, near Madison. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau. The French version of "East Lynne."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Mrs. Oates' Burlesque Troupe. "Prima Donna of a Night."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Company.

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. James T. Field, of Boston. "Masters of the Situation."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines, between Madison and Washington streets. Variety Entertainment; burlesque, ballet, minstrelsy.

NIXON'S—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Mallitt and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, October 21, 1872.

With a prudent foresight of the possible vicissitudes of Spanish politics, the Cortes has voted in favor of abolishing capital punishment for political offences.

Dane County, Wisconsin, has been deeply agitated by two cases of abduction, of which a very prepossessing maiden and a married woman were the victims. Neither has yet been heard from.

A petition, signed by some of the largest business houses of Pittsburgh, will be presented in a few days to Secretary Boutwell, asking him to reissue the forty-four millions of greenbacks withdrawn from circulation by Secretary McCulloch.

The Chicago *Times* seems to have inferred, from an editorial paragraph which we published a few days since, that we were urging the farmers of Iowa to raise corn for fuel. We assure the *Times* that it has entirely misconceived the scope and intent of our remarks.

Mr. Havemeyer has been nominated by the Republicans for Mayor of New York. The other candidates are O'Brien and Abram R. Lawrence. How much real strength O'Brien may have, it is hard to tell at this distance. The scattered forces of the Ring are re-forming about him, and he has always had a large following in the worst and largest wards of the city, and there is some danger that he may succeed through the partition of the vote of the real reformers between Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Lawrence.

Our advices from various parts of the State concur in showing that the Liberals of Illinois have mainly recovered from the damaging effects of the Pennsylvania election, and are now at work with renewed vigor and determination. This is true not only of the Liberal Republicans, but of the Democrats as well. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, will hold a series of public meetings in this State, commencing in this city on Tuesday evening.

The Great Eastern, whose builders did better work than they knew, will soon cross the ocean a fourth time, to add another to the three submarine cables which now connect America and England. Telegraphic communication between these two countries is in the hands of a monopoly, and a profitable monopoly, as is shown by their profits, last year, of over half a million dollars. The reduction in the rates, which has been so long demanded by the business interests of both countries, is slowly being gained through the adoption of better and cheaper methods, but would be much more rapid if competition were allowed.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* has been interviewing Judge Black, the counsel of Colonel H. S. M'Comb in the Credit Mobilier case. He asked Judge Black whether Colonel M'Comb had prepared a statement for publication in reply to Oakes Ames' address to his constituents. Mr. Black replied that M'Comb had prepared a statement and submitted it to him (Black) for his advice, and that he advised him not to publish it, because Ames' statement was not worth replying to. As to the bribery charges against members of Congress, he said: "Colonel M'Comb has not asserted—I do not assert—that Ames told the truth about the members of Congress whom he named upon his list. If they are aggrieved by Ames' statements, let them look to him for satisfaction."

The liquor saloons, with a few exceptions, were closed yesterday, and the lager-beer saloons generally; though there were more of the latter doing business than of the former. The drug-stores did a heavy business in whiskey and brandy prescriptions, and there was a remarkable exodus of thirsty souls from the precincts of the city to the saloons beyond the municipal limits. There was a grim feeling among the Germans, who naturally look upon the movement, so far as themselves are concerned, as an attempt to enforce Sunday observance, and not as a means of preventing intoxication and crime. The *Staats Zeitung* endeavors to throw the odium of the business on the supporters of Greeley, alleging that Mr. Tuley and Mr. Stiles, two law officers of the city, are chiefly responsible for the grievance, and that they are both Greeley men. The *Zeitung*, in conclusion, urges the Police Captains and patrolmen to disobey Superintendent Washburn's order.

General Ryan, of Cuban fame, who does not seem to feel at all the pressure of his bonds to keep the peace, amounting to over a quarter of a million of dollars, has been busy lately in getting up another filibustering expedition, and has been soliciting subscriptions for that purpose, claiming that he was authorized to do so by the Cuban representatives in New York. One of these gentlemen, Senor Jose Mayorga, now pronounces this statement false. The danger that there might be another Howard case resulting from the arbitrary arrest of a Mr. Henderson, an American citizen, in Havana, is obviated by his prompt release by order of the Captain-General.

President Thier's action in ejecting Prince Napoleon from France is to be made the subject of legal proceedings. The Prince who departed under protest, and in deference to the superior force of the Government, intends, it is announced, to prosecute all the officials who were concerned in the outrage, and to obtain the support of the Courts in his determination to recover his rights as a French citizen. An attempt will be made during the next session of the Assembly to procure the impeachment of the Ministerial officers who shared with Napoleon the responsibility for the Prussian war. This may be a serious business for Ollivier and his associates; for the French Legislature is not confined, as is ours, in cases of impeachment, to a political jurisdiction, but has power over the lives and property of those impeached.

For several years past, it has been the fashion of Boston to be very thankful that she was not as other cities are, and to plume herself upon the virtue and good order which reigned within her limits. Lately, however, her criminal record is assuming portentious dimensions, and bids fair soon to exceed that of any other city in the country. A few days since, a clerk was knocked down and robbed of $3,000, in a crowded railroad depot, in broad daylight. The horrible murders in Bussy's Woods, the recent assassination of Mr. Lane, the numerous Post Office and bank robberies, forgeries, thefts, and defalcations of every description, show that Boston is rapidly getting ahead of other cities in these particulars. The fact that crime increases so rapidly in a city which enjoys a greater educational and religious and temperance facilities than any other in the country, is a hard nut to crack.

The Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which was in session at St. Louis last week, passed two resolutions of considerable importance. The first provides for the abolition of railroad traffic and travel on Sundays, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the railroad officials throughout the country and obtain the desired result. The question is one which has two sides to it, and admits of free and open discussion. It is very questionable whether the advantages which may accrue to the engineers will not be more than offset by the disadvantages which must inevitably happen to travellers, and the mail service. With regard to the second resolution, however, which provides that any engineer addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors shall be expelled from the Brotherhood, there can be no question as to its excellence and its necessity, and it is peculiarly gratifying that the proposition has originated with the engineers themselves. They are deserving of special commendation for having voluntarily taken such an excellent stand, and in view of this fact the railroad companies should give to the Brotherhood their cordial sympathy and support.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull and weak on Saturday. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $14 25@14.50 cash, and $12.50@12.62½ seller December or seller January. Lard was dull and easier at 7¾c for cash or seller January. Meats were quiet and steady at 6@6½c for shoulders, and 10@10¾c for short ribs. Highwines were quoit and firm at 85c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet at about the same rates as on Friday, at 17c for corn, and 18½@18¾c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, but closed 1c lower. Flour was dull. Wheat was dull and 1½c lower, closing firmer at $1.09¾ seller the month, and $1.09¼ seller November. Corn was dull and ¼@¾c lower, closing firmer at 30¾c seller the month, and 31¾c seller November. Oats were dull and ¼c lower, closing at 21c cash, and 22½c seller November. Rye was quiet, and ¾c lower, at 50½c. Barley was less active, and declined 2@3c per bu, closing weak at 60@60½c for No. 2, and 45@46c for No. 3. The hog market was dull at Friday's prices. The scarcity of cars checked trading, and the market closed heavy with many unsold. Cattle met with only a limited inquiry, and former rates were barely sustained. Sheep were inactive. On Monday there will be a general advance in Eastern live stock freights.

At the closing session of the National Board of Trade, Saturday, Chicago was chosen as a permanent place for the meetings of the Board. All the remaining deliberations related to recommendations for Congressional action, with the single exception of the resolution, which was passed, asking States which maintain usury laws to agree upon a standard rate of interest. The propositions urging the national adoption of the Hare system of voting, the refunding of the cotton tax, the repeal of the duty on railroad iron, and the improvement of the telegraph service were either postponed or tabled. A further reduction of the duties on imports was asked. An animated debate arose upon the resolution that the Government should adopt a policy of contracting the currency, with a view to the resumption of specie payments. The resolution was finally passed, in an amended form, requesting Congress to revise the National Bank system, so that specie payments might be resumed through that channel. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to construct a free ship-canal connecting the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and to order a survey for a ship-canal through Florida. Finally, it was recommended that the weight of a silver dollar be fixed at 389 8-10 grains.

England will spend, this year, for food, one hundred millions of dollars (gold value) more than usual. She has been dependent for nearly two centuries upon foreign nations for a large proportion of her supplies. Wars and blockades have been powerless to arrest the flow of this mighty stream. Even the gigantic attempt of Napoleon, with the compulsory aid of nearly every other European nation, to crush out all intercourse with Great Britain, reduced her imports only a few per cent, and, during those prolonged hostilities, English hunger was appeased by corn from the fields of France, her deadliest foe. In good harvest years, foreign nations supply England with one-fifth of the breadstuffs she consumes. This year she will purchase abroad two-fifths—double the ordinary importations. In the wheat crop, there is a deficiency of at least one-quarter in quantity, and one-eighth in quality. From thirty to eighty per cent of the potato yield is unfit for human food, and fears of the rinderpest have compelled the Government to restrict the importation of cattle. To some extent these misfortunes of England will be our gain. More of our surplus food will be exported to that country than usual. But, as we must compete in the markets of Liverpool with the farm products of Russia, France, Spain, and Italy, in all of which countries there have been abundant harvests, our farmers cannot expect so great a measure of relief as some have anticipated.

MORE GREENBACKS.

A meeting is to be held, to-day, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, to consider the expediency of petitioning the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue $44,000,000 of greenbacks retired by Secretary McCulloch in pursuance of a law in force during his term of office. The legal obstacles to this proceeding do not seem to have occurred to any of the parties so anxious to have the $44,000,000 put afloat again, for they seem to believe, with Secretary Boutwell, that where there is a will there is a way, and that, if the law is opposed to a particular desired course of action, it is only necessary to construe it out of the way and leave the Supreme Court to put things to rights about four years afterward. These greenbacks were taken in, cancelled, and publicly burned by authority of law. The Supreme Court held *unanimously*, in the legal tender cases, that the power to issue such notes, if it existed at all, was a war power, and could only be exercised under circumstances of such dire peril as would justify the Government in making a forced loan. And even here it could only be exercised by Congress. Nobody ever dreamed the Secretary of the Treasury could exercise such a power, aided only by a few irresponsible advisers from Wall street. The $44,000,000 of greenbacks, having been originally issued by authority of law in the exercise of the war powers of Congress, have since been retired and extinguished by authority of law. How are they to be gotten out again? The Supreme Court has held that not even Congress can issue such notes and make them legal tender in time of peace. How, then, is the Secretary of the Treasury to do it—Congress not being in session?

This is not the only legal difficulty. The method of getting these greenbacks into business circles after they are printed is not yet explained. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot buy $44,000,000 nor even $4,000,000 of bonds without sending the price above par in gold, and he is forbidden to purchase bonds above par. He cannot discount commercial paper with his $44,000,000. What then can he do? In answer to this all-important question, one of the most sagacious of our city bankers suggests that he might hire Professor Wise's balloon and sail over the country for the next two weeks dropping the greenbacks impartially on the heads of the people, at the end of which time we would have just about one dollar per head more than we have now—one dollar in paper, but not one cent more of loanable capital.

Our sympathies are, of course, moved for those who are aiding and abetting this movement from a mistaken notion that an issue of more irredeemable paper, (if it could somehow be done), would relieve the pressure in the loan market. We have taken some pains to learn the views of the leading bankers of this city as to whether such an issue would really relieve the present stringency in commercial circles, and we find that, with very few exceptions, they are of the contrary opinion; or at least, think that the relief would be only momentary, and that, very soon the evils would be aggravated and intensified by the new issue of a circulating medium which is not redeemable in anything, which adds nothing to the capital of the country, and whose inevitable effect must be to inflate prices and promote speculation. It is generally conceded that the effect of Mr. Boutwell's recent experiment of selling $5,000,000 gold and purchasing $5,000,000 bonds, was almost wholly absorbed by the stock market, and gave scarcely any relief to legitimate trade. Yet, in this case, there was an absolute liberation of $5,000,000 of capital (not moonshine *merely*) from the dark closet of the Treasury, and its effect is the same as though John Smith should pay a corresponding amount of his debts with a gold hoard that had been kept for a long time idle and useless in his cellar. It is obvious that the amount of relief afforded to the commercial community of the country by this disbursement of idle capital would be very faint and almost imperceptible. Still it would be something, because the article disbursed has an intrinsic value.

The present difficulty in the money market arises not from a deficiency of currency, but from a decrease of deposits. This is a fact which even bankers do not generally understand, although they watch with an eagle eye every variation in their deposits and make them the basis of all their loans and discounts. There is the same amount of currency in the country that there was six months ago, yet there is not the same amount of deposits, and that is the reason why money is tight. Deposits consist mainly of checks, drafts and bills of exchange, representing property in *transitu*. Watch the line of depositors at any bank counter and you will see that four-fifths of the things passed into the receiving teller's hands are checks, drafts and bills of exchange, representing property already sold, or to be sold. Not more than one-fifth consists of either greenbacks or bank notes. The daily balance of deposits—the average excess which the bank holds of these checks, drafts, and bills of exchange over and above the checks drawn upon itself—is the measure of its ability to lend money. And what is true of one bank is true of all. An addition of $44,000,000 to the currency cannot permanently add a dime to the ability of the banks to lend money, for whatever increase of deposits may be caused by it will speedily be answered by an increase in the prices of everything which the deposits represent. To add 10 per cent to the currency and 10 per cent to prices can bring no relief to the community, although it will give to speculators and to the immediate holders of the necessaries of life a temporary advantage over purchasers and consumers. It is said that this will raise the prices of grain, and give the farmers an advantage. So it would, if the farmers were sellers merely, and not buyers as well. But, since commodities are exchanged for each other, and money is used only to settle the trivial balances between East and West, it follows that the increase of prices will take place at both ends of the line at the same time, and the outcome will be the same as though there had been no increase.

If deposits are less now than they were six months ago, it signifies that trade is less active. There is less property in circulation, and, therefore, fewer checks, drafts, etc., representing it, to swell the loanable funds of the banks. There is reason to believe that the bottom has been touched, for the deposits at the banks, both here and in New York, are no longer running down—on the contrary, are increasing somewhat. Is it not better to leave trade to adjust itself than to pour upon the country a new flood of irredeemable paper, which must necessarily postpone our return to a sound currency, and thereby injure our credit abroad to an incalculable extent? European capitalists understand what is meant by more greenbacks. Once let them see that we have started on a fresh era of irredeemable currency, and they will immediately shut their purses against us; and in the end we shall find that we have cut off a source of real money in order to fill our bellies with a false one.

OUR CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The friends of Reform in Cook, Lake, and DuPage Counties can cast no votes in this campaign which will tell more directly or powerfully in favor of their principles than those which they will cast for L. B. Otis, J. V. Le Moyne, and Carter H. Harrison, for Congress. Neither of these candidates will go to Congress to represent the interests of a clique of dead-beat officeholders and ward bummers. Neither of them will go there to maintain a system of tariff taxation which is alike unfavorable to development of Western industry and to the prosperity of Western labor. All of them, on the most important question which will come before Congress, that of reducing taxes, are Revenue Reformers, which their competitors are not. All the reductions of taxes which have been heretofore accomplished have been effected in the teeth of the opposition of the present Administration, Secretary Boutwell invariably appearing before the Committees of Ways and Means and of Appropriations, and arguing for the high scale of appropriations demanded, and against any repeal of laws that might produce revenue. He distinguished himself as the opponent of the repeal of the income tax. It is all important, therefore, in selecting Members of Congress, to vote for men whose views are in harmony with the interests of the people of our section, leaving the interests of the people of other sections to be properly represented by the men whom they may select. Should the country suffer the misfortune of Grant's re-election, it is all the more important that Congress should so diminish the taxes as to compel economy.

Again, the prosperity of Chicago is intimately bound up in the general prosperity of our lake commerce, as well with Canada as with our own ports, and which imperatively needs that the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals should be opened to vessels and steamers of one thousand tons burthen. This will make Chicago an Ocean port, as available as San Francisco, New Orleans, or New York, both for inward bound and outward-bound freights. To secure these results, Chicago needs three able, honest, accomplished, and persistent members in Congress, who are good lawyers, thorough gentlemen, impressive and affective speakers, and capable of handling a vexed question like that of Canadian reciprocity, on the floor and in committee, in a manner that will meet and crush the objections of its opponents. To labor effectively in Congress for the interests of Chicago requires good debaters, which neither of the Grant candidates are, and, also, men whose business habits and knowledge of commercial subjects and parliamentary law will enable them to press the interests of our section without inciting the united hostility of all the other sections. The subject involves incidentally the delicate questions of assumed rivalry between Canadian and New York canals, between foreign and domestic trade, and between manufacturing and agricultural interests.

Mr. Farwell's qualifications have not fitted him to contend in discussion of complicated questions with shrewder Eastern members like Hooper and Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rice might play *Polonius* better than any other Congressman, and could preside at dinner better than most of them. But he could tell Congress no more about the reciprocity question, or our navigation interests, than the venerable uncle of the the Lady of Lyons. J. D. Ward has been in the State Legislature, where he generally formed a party of two (the other one being in the lobby). Perhaps the chief objection to these three men, however, is their obligation to sustain the future demands of Grantism. If the Grant bankers, led by Henry Clews & Co., come before Congress to get that body to assume payment of the carpet-bag bonds now held by them against the negro governments of the cotton States, or if Grant renews his movement to buy San Domingo, or Cresswell to pay the Chorpenning claim, or if any other job or plundering scheme comes up whereby Grant financiers are to make their "cent per cent," the votes of Farwell, Rice and Ward may always be counted on to "sustain Grant."

Messrs. Le Moyne, Otis and Harrison are well known to nearly all the voters of their districts. They are all able and well qualified, by their habits of research, their economical opinions and personal integrity, to work in Congress for the material interests of Chicago, and, on behalf of the tax-payers of the Northwest, against all opponents of our interests.

Mr. Harrison is one of the ablest members of our Board of County Commissioners, and as such has become well versed in the local finances of our city and county. Judge Otis has large interests as a capitalist, and he came to Chicago sixteen years ago with a high reputation as a Judge in the Courts of Ohio. Mr. Le Moyne is a lawyer of ability, experience, and dignity, an accomplished patron of the arts, a gentleman and a scholar. Had these three men been voted upon before the recent triumphs of fraud in Pennsylvania, they would have been elected by handsome majorities. The grounds for their election now are stronger than ever before. Will the intelligent and tax-paying people of Chicago weigh well the issues involved between these two Congressional tickets, and vote simply according to their interests. If they will, Reform will gain three Congressmen.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Senator Morton's speech at Central Hall, on Thursday evening, was in his best mood, and exhibited fairly his order of mind, which is vigorous and cunning, but without those moral qualities which excite respect. He has a certain forte in scaring an audience by a cunning appeal to their selfish interests, or what he may induce them to imagine such, though in allowing themselves to be frightened they may feel in no way impressed with confidence in either his integrity or his judgment. His chief aim in his recent speech was to alarm his hearers into the notion that reconciliation with our lately rebel population would produce, instead of averting, another war, that we must have security for person and property at the South before we can have reconciliation—whereas most people would suppose that reconciliation must come before person and property can be secure—and that a continued suspension of specie payments is essential to our business prosperity, although, as his audience freely reminded him, his own platform promises that specie payments shall nevertheless be resumed.

His *chef d'œuvre* of political cunning, excelled by nothing else in his speech, was the masterly dexterity with which he stabbed the reputation of General Tom Browne, the Republican candidate for Governor, who has just been defeated in Indiana. Morton's intense fear of all rising Republicans in Indiana who may come into rivalry with himself is equally amusing to the Indiana Liberals and exasperating to his own political associates. As there is a Republican majority of only 14 votes on joint ballot in the Indiana Legislature, Morton's re-election depends on the absence of all rivalry. And so Morton spears Browne, by charging that he ran behind his ticket, because the Temperance voters were satisfied that Browne was a drunkard. His own denial that Browne is intemperate is the mere feather that conceals the barb, for, of course, every one who heard, or reads, his charge will know that no "calumnies" could deceive the Temperance voters of Indiana into believing that Browne was a drunkard if he was not.

Mr. Morton's charge that the Liberals stand opposed to the National Banks is a sheer falsehood, intended to scare the banks and bankers themselves into contributing their money and votes to re-elect Grant. Chief Justice Chase, the author and finisher of the National Banking system, as well as the greenback currency, is a Liberal, so that the country is indebted to men of the Liberal party for the system and our existing uniform currency. Mr. Greeley, the New York *Tribune*, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and most of the other organs of Liberal opinion, have always advocated the present National Banking system, and still as earnestly uphold it, while the most active and irreconcilable assailant of the National Banks has been Secretary Boutwell.

Mr. Morton tried to be funny, at the expense of Mr. Greeley, by alleging that he had recommended irrigation to the farmers in the Wabash Valley, which he probably never did. At all events, Mr. Greeley might retort with a grim smile at the exquisite statistical force of the following sentence from Governor Morton:

> There have been fewer failures in the last three years in this country, than in any six years before in its whole history.

Are we to understand that, as a rule, more failures might be expected to occur in three years than in six?

Senator Morton, after declaring that the Liberals had no financial policy to offer, asserted that resumption of specie payments was one of their policies and the sale of the gold reserve another. Resumption, he declared, in one breath, could not be accomplished without bankrupting the country, and that any person who doubted this had not the brains of an oyster; but, when informed by his audience that resumption was demanded by his own platform, he added that Grant would resume without hurting anybody. Are we to infer that on this question Morton may justly lay claim to the brains of an oyster?

The assertion that our financial welfare is in any way dependent on Grant is disproved by the present condition of trade and industry. Mr. Morton assumes, however, that there will be a large proportion of fools in his audience who will swallow anything that is told them with Morton's degree of animal assumption and physical vigor, particularly if it relates to finance. Most business men in Chicago, however, know that the only monetary panic we have had in twelve years was produced, or at least aggravated, by Grant himself. He it was that gave the order to Boutwell, on Sept. 4, 1869, which stopped all sales of gold for that month, and resulted in the Black Friday catastrophe of the 24th September. The order was procured from him by his brother-in-law Corbin, Jay Gould, and Fisk, Jr., and for Gorbin's influence in the matter Gould turned over to Corbin $1,500,000 in gold, on which Corbin acknowledged that he netted a profit of $25,000, and got the money, Grant knew of these speculations in gold, and was stopping at Corbin's house in New York, and there conferring with Gould, Fisk and company while they were preparing and going on. All this was proved before the Congress Investigating Committee, who certified that the whole affair inflicted wide-spread commercial disaster and dishonor on the country. The *Financier* for Oct. 12, a non-partisan commercial journal, contains so complete refutation of Mr. Morton's loud talk on this subject, that we copy a paragraph, which we commend to the careful attention of the business public:

> If the country was never so prosperous as now, let us waste no breath in talk about reform, for no reform is needed; if the contrary is the fact, a knowledge of the disease must precede the remedy. That there is less honor and ability expected in legislation, and certainly less realized, than ever before; that office-holders are more generally "on the make;" that monopoly is more fixed, more ambitious, more powerful, more deeply and considerately planning; that rings control almost every large enterprise, and are reaching after the rest; that great offenders are more secure against justice; that party politics are more completely a matter of bargain and sale, in which the consent of the people is not even asked; that, in short, the general standard of integrity is lower, and the public conscience as to morality less sensitive, than formerly,—are these things true? Far too much so; the darkened picture is less pleasant to draw and contemplate than the rosy one, but of the two it is the truer to facts. Experience has shown that all public affairs move from ring to ring and from one step in corruption to another, year by year, until a general rising in public sentiment is compelled, and this breaks the mass, clears the air, and produces a temporary reform which gives way again to a gradual return of the old evil. If no reform at all were had, the social system would go to pieces; if mankind were better than is the reality, the reform might stay; but as things are, these temporary returnings of honesty and ability in public affairs are the best of which there is a reasonable hope. The defeat of Grant may not bring such a return; his re-election is quite as likely to precipitate it, but it is certainly time for a cleansing to come. Old-fashioned honesty, ability, and justice—a trio of blessings too short and far between—are sorely needed at present, and they never had more work before them than now. To face facts squarely, in a clear light, and to realize what is the need of reform, is the first step towards getting it, let disinterested politicians protest as they may.

MR. SUMNER IN PARIS.

The neglect of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister at Paris, to present Mr. Sumner to M. Thiers, has occasioned a great deal of surprise there, among people of distinction, political as well as literary and scientific, and will excite equal surprise in this country. The question will be asked very generally, if Mr. Washburne could find time to present Commodore Alden, Mr. Borie, Miss Nelly Grant, and Mr. Fred Grant, who in comparison with Mr. Sumner, are mere nobodies, whom no one in Europe ever heard of until they arrived there, why he could not find time to present a man like Mr. Sumner, whose reputation as a statesman and diplomatist is world-wide, and who for years has held the highest positions in our national councils, and in European public opinion. Mr. Washburne's friends allege, as an excuse, that he is on the eve of departure for Washington, and that his attention has been so absorbed with farewell banquets and convivial leave-takings, that he has found no time to observe that etiquette which it is expected an American Minister will exercise towards his countrymen, although he had no difficulty in finding time to attend a banquet, which was given to Mr. Sumner's honor, of M. Seligmann, the banker.

The French, however, are proverbially polite, and have more than made amends for Mr. Washburne's discourteous slight. M. Remusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 1st inst., introduced Mr. Sumner to M. Thiers. The first meeting was public, and this was followed by a subsequent "private talk" on the working of Republicanism in America, and the future of Republicanism in France, which was of a confidential nature, although its general character may be inferred. A statesman like Mr. Sumner, who looks far beyond the unscrupulous ambitions and the personal aggrandizement of the mere politician, could not have failed to avail himself of the abundant material which the history of the Republican party in this country has furnished, and warn the French President of the dangers he must avoid in the management of his new political enterprise. M. Thiers not only cheerfully accorded these meetings, which were not formal interviews, but also gave him a cordial invitation to a future dinner, and with a thoughtful regard for his many engagements, offered him, one after another, the choice of three days alone. He has been beset with visitors, both American and French, and his invitations to breakfast and dinner have been so numerous that he has been utterly unable to dine at home. He has been presented to Madame Thiers at the Elysee, and has been entertained in a princely manner by M. de Remusat, the Duke d'Aumale, M. Mannier, M. de Corcelles, brother-in-law of M. de Remusat, M. Goulard, Minister of Finance, Mr. Elliot Cowdin, and other distinguished gentlemen of political and literary celebrity.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Sumner has not suffered from Mr. Washburne's petty and undignified slight. His services to diplomacy, his distinguished ability as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and his high character as scholar and statesman had preceded him, and rendered him quite independent of Mr. Washburne's services as a cicerone into French circles. With that delicate regard for propriety and politeness for which they are famous, the most distinguished men in France have sought Mr. Sumner and not left him to seek them through the customary diplomatic avenues. And while this is an honor rarely if ever paid to an American, and is a graceful and emphatic tribute to Mr. Sumner's great abilities and the high place he holds in the French estimation, it is at the same time an indirect rebuke to Mr. Washburne, emphasized over and over again, which that gentleman, if he has any sensibility, must appreciate very keenly. The excuse offered for Mr. Washburne's gross rudeness of duty and ordinary politeness is altogether too flimsy and silly for any one, who is not a dolt, to accept. If the truth were known, it would be found that Mr. Washburne did not have time because Mr. Sumner belongs to a political party which does not believe in the further administration of office, either of the man whom he (Washburne) made President, or of the man whom the President made Minister at the Republican Court of M. Thiers. For such a gross disrespect, the rebuke has come from the most proper quarter, and in such a manner as may tend to hasten Mr. Washburne's farewell banquets, and expedite his departure.

Some months ago, the English were greatly disturbed by a sapient calculation of one of their geologists that their coal-supply would be exhausted in eleven years. Predictions equally confident have been made that the coal formations would be adequate for the needs of untold centuries. One thing is certain, that, for some time, the demand for fuel has so trenched on the supply that the breaking down of a coal-vein from the mines would reduce the working-hours of some manufactory. The iron manufacture of England, on account of the collapse, caused by the war, of the rival manufactories in France and Germany, the rapid growth of iron ship-building on the Clyde, the accelerating extension of railways in Russia, Italy, India, and particularly this country, and the general multiplication of the uses of iron, has recently experienced an unnatural development. Her coal mines were unprepared for the unusual calls upon them, and the result is seen in the fact that coal in London is now costing on an average three dollars a ton more than it did at the same time last year. Besides the industrial injury which will come from this scarcity, there are political evils to be feared from any such pressure upon the lower classes, and these make Englishmen anxious, as speedily as possible, to restore the equilibrium on the market. Their journals teem with exhortations to economy in the use of coal, which are illustrated by reference to the saving habits of other nations, where the working classes complained of the high price of corn, if, before the repeal of the exorbitant duties upon it, they were recommended by the Protectionists to satisfy their hunger with mangel-wurzel, and now, when threatened with cold, they are pointed to the frugal practices of the French, who, to keep their fires going, once every three years strip every twig from the poplar trees which line the highways of that country. There is no doubt that the capacity of the English mines can be enlarged, and that other mines can be opened, but the development of England's manufactures will far outstrip that of either her iron or coal mines, and her manufacturers may soon be importing their fuel and ores from this country. Should such be the case, the oil producers of Pennsylvania may find in England a steady and profitable market for the oil now a drug on their hands.

Mr. Brassey, the rich English contractor, was said by Mr. Froude, the other day, in his interview with a New York reporter, to be worth forty millions of dollars, has published an essay on Work and Wages, which his own close and practical experience have made a storehouse of most valuable facts. One point which illustrates and enforces, cannot be too often pressed upon Americans. It concerns an economic truth too little understood here, and the ignorance of which makes possible the most injurious legislation. The truth is that "daily wages are no criterion of the cost of executing works or carrying out manufacturing operations." Mr. Brassey shows on the Paris & Rouen Railway the cost of cutting made by English laborers who were paid a day was lower per cubic yard than that of adjacent cutting made by French laborers who received 4d a day. Masonry costs as much in Italy as in Manchester, though the rate of wages is much lower. In South Wales, before the reduction of wages, miners worked on an average of eight hours a day, while in the North of England they worked only seven; yet the cost of getting coal at Aberdare was 25 per cent more than in Northumberland. He shows that the reduction in the United States is greater than in England, because the increase in the cost of labor leads to greater invention. American ironmasters are able to make car-wheels that will stand an amount of wear and tear which even wrought-iron wheels in England can hardly endure. A railway-chair in America will often be scarcely more than an eighth of an inch thick. In England it is usually five times that thickness. In the building trades an American workman earns double the wages of an English workman, but labor-saving appliances have been brought to such perfection in twenty-five classes of hardware that the United States are able to export largely to countries in which the pay of artisans is not a quarter of the wage paid in America. Mr. Wells expounded the same truth in his lectures, and people, when they fully understand it, will be less nervous about the competition of "pauper labor" of Europe.

The Producers' Association at Oil City was organized to protect oil producers against the South Improvement Company, and its purpose just now is to stop production, which across a snag of the worst description is flowing well on the Sands' Farm, that sends 2,000 barrels of oil per day, unless rains, bad weather and dry, Sundays and week days won't obey the resolutions of the Association to pay any heed to them. The desperate men at one of their recent meetings, we are told, discussed the propriety of sacking the wells, not seeing no other way of stopping it. The predicament of the producers, in that case, is a curious one, and, in its nature, is an amusing one. What is the use of having the market overstocked with oil, if they cannot cover some method of stopping the flow? Even the growing Sundays, though they are a nuisance, do not seem to regulate the production of petroleum. The oil flows well.

Venice and Amsterdam, models of the days of their commerce, before Vasco da Gama turned the great stream of East India trade around the Cape of Good Hope, have been making great exertions to regain their former prosperity. Venice, however, has been a long time long. The opening of the Suez Canal has revivified her into momentary activity, but her pulse seems to have spent its force. Amsterdam, on the other hand, is busy with a large canal, which will greatly reduce the present passage of twenty miles between herself and the Zuyder Zee. Work was begun on it eight years ago, and the gigantic locks at either end are now finished, and it will be opened in 1876. This is the case with the foreign commerce of the city, which has been swiftly slipping away to towns of less approach, can thus be fully regained.

POLITICAL.

The total vote of Pennsylvania will be 653,000, and does not vary much from the vote in 1868.

—The Prohibition ticket polled 40 votes in Ohio.

—Virginia elects a Governor, and the candidates are already being talked of by them. Thomas S. Roocck and J. L. Tucker.

—Horatio Seymour, in a speech at Utica, urged Democrats to unite with Liberal Republicans for the overthrow of the present Administration.

—A Grant man at St. Louis is reported to say that, because, after telegraphing that General Grant, at Washington, to be would run again in 1876, only the following response was elicited:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.
To ——: General Grant refuses to run.

—Senator Norwood, on the stump in Georgia, declares that Greeley is the only immediate means and power to defeat the Government, now rapidly becoming a despotism.

—Senator-elect William B. Allison is compelled, on account of sickness, to defer his appointments for the rest of the campaign.

—It was not so much that Henry Wilson was a Know-Nothing that we criticised, as that, having been a Know-Nothing, he denied it.—*Springfield Republican*.

—For Congress: Eleventh New York District, Liberal, J. T. Arnold, of Newburgh, against Dawes; Third Massachusetts, Liberal, Samuel C. Cobb, of Boston; Tenth Massachusetts, Liberal, D. W. Bond, of Worcester; Eleventh New York, Republican, Dawes; Twentieth New York, Republican, Darwin R. James, of Milford; Eighteenth New York, Liberal, William P. Cantwell, of Malone.

—Alex. H. Stephens will not be a candidate for Congress, in Georgia, though the following report was tendered him; but General Robert A. Du Bose, the present Representative of the District, has announced himself a candidate for re-election, opposed to Greeley, and probably, the only Bourbon candidate in the district.

—James N. Burnum, Mayor of Lincoln, was first nominated as the Labor candidate for Congress, and unsuccessful in getting either the Republican or Liberal nomination, has rem

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

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THIRD PAGE—The Iron Horse: What the Locomotive Has Accomplished for Civilization and Chicago—The Law Courts—General News Items—Railroad Time Table—Business Directory—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: More Greenbacks; Mr. Sumner in Paris; Senator Morton's Late Speech in this city; Editorial Comments on Current News—Political.

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EIGHTH PAGE: Local: A Dry Day in Chicago; How the Liquor Prohibition Law Works; A Melancholy Time for the "Habitual" and "Confirmed;" Thirsty Mortals Hunting in Squads; Marked Decrease in the Number of Arrests.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Inaugural night. Abbott-Kiraly troupe. "Three Hunchbacks."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Revival of B. G. Howard's comedy "Saratoga."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, near Madison. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau. The French version of "East Lynne."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Mrs. Oates' Burlesque Troupe, "Prima Donna of a Night."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Company.

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. James T. Field, of Boston. "Masters of the Situation."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines, between Madison and Washington streets. Variety Entertainment; burlesque, ballet, minstrelsy.

NIXON'S—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Moffitt and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, October 21, 1872.

With a prudent foresight of the possible vicissitudes of Spanish politics, the Cortes has voted in favor of abolishing capital punishment for political offences.

Dane County, Wisconsin, has been deeply agitated by two cases of abduction, of which a very prepossessing maiden and a married woman were the victims. Neither has yet been heard from.

A petition, signed by some of the ... iness houses of Pittsburgh, will ... a few days to Secretary Bout... reissue the forty-four ... withdrawn from ... loch.

The Ch... have inferred, from ... which we published a few ... to were urging the farm... corn for fuel. We assure ... an entirely misconceived the ... of our remarks.

...ayor has been nominated by the ... for Mayor of New York. The other ... are O'Brien and Abram R. Lawrence. ... real strength O'Brien may have, it is ... to tell at this distance. The scattered ... of the Ring are re-forming about him, ... he has always had a large following in the ... worst and largest wards of the city, and there is ... some danger that he may succeed through the ... partition of the vote of the real reformers between Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Lawrence.

Our advices from various parts of the State concur in showing that the Liberals of Illinois have mainly recovered from the damaging effects of the Pennsylvania election, and are now at work with renewed vigor and determination. This is true not only of the Liberal Republicans, but of the Democrats as well. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, will hold a series of public meetings in this State, commencing in this city on Tuesday evening.

The Great Eastern, whose builders did better work than they knew, will soon cross the ocean a fourth time, to add another to the three submarine cables which now connect America and England. Telegraphic communication between these two countries is in the hands of a monopoly, and a profitable monopoly, as is shown by their profits, last year, of over half a million dollars. The reduction in the rates, which has been so long demanded by the business interests of both countries, is slowly being gained through the adoption of better and cheaper methods, but would be much more rapid if competition were allowed.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* has been interviewing Judge Black, the counsel of Colonel H. S. M'Comb in the Credit Mobilier case. He asked Judge Black whether Colonel M'Comb had prepared a statement for publication in reply to Oakes Ames' address to his constituents. Mr. Black replied that M'Comb had prepared a statement and submitted it to him (Black) for his advice, and that he advised him not to publish it, because Ames' statement was not worth replying to. As to the bribery charges against members of Congress, he said: "Colonel M'Comb has not asserted—I do not assert—that Ames told the truth about the members of Congress whom he named upon his list. If they are aggrieved by Ames' statements, let them look to him for satisfaction."

The liquor saloons, with a few exceptions, were closed yesterday, and the lager-beer saloons generally; though there were more of the latter doing business than of the former. The drug-stores did a heavy business in whiskey and brandy prescriptions, and there was a remarkable exodus of thirsty souls from the precincts of the city to the saloons beyond the municipal limits. There was a grim feeling among the Germans, who naturally look upon the movement, so far as themselves are concerned, as an attempt to enforce Sunday observance, and not as a means of preventing intoxication and crime. The *Staats Zeitung* endeavors to throw the odium of the business on the supporters of Greeley, alleging that Mr. Tuley and Mr. Stiles, two law officers of the city, are chiefly responsible for the grievance, and that they are both Greeley men. The *Zeitung*, in conclusion, urges the Police Captains and patrolmen to disobey Superintendent Washburn's order.

General Ryan, of Cuban fame, who does not seem to feel at all the pressure of his bonds to keep the peace, amounting to over a quarter of a million of dollars, has been busy lately in getting up another filibustering expedition, and has been soliciting subscriptions for that purpose, claiming that he was authorized to do so by the Cuban representatives in New York. One of these gentlemen, Senor Jose Mayorga, now pronounces this statement false. The danger that there might be another Howard case resulting from the arbitrary arrest of a Mr. Henderson, an American citizen, in Havana, is obviated by his prompt release by order of the Captain-General.

President Thier's action in ejecting Prince Napoleon from France is to be made the subject of legal proceedings. The Prince who asparted under protest, and in deference to the superior force of the Government, intends, it is announced, to prosecute all the officials who were concerned in the outrage, and to obtain the support of the Courts in his determination to recover his rights as a French citizen. An attempt will be made during the next session of the Assembly to procure the impeachment of the Ministerial officers who shared with Napoleon the responsibility for the Prussian war. This may be a serious business for Ollivier and his associates; for the French Legislature is not confined, as is ours, in cases of impeachment, to a political jurisdiction, but has power over the lives and property of those impeached.

For several years past, it has been the fashion of Boston to be very thankful that she was not as other cities are, and to plume herself upon the virtue and good order which reigned within her limits. Lately, however, her criminal record is assuming portentious dimensions, and bids fair soon to exceed that of any other city in the country. A few days since, a clerk was knocked down and robbed of $3,000, in a crowded railroad depot, in broad daylight. The horrible murders in Bussy's Woods, the recent assassination of Mr. Lane, the numerous Post Office and bank robberies, forgeries, thefts, and defalcations of every description, show that Boston is rapidly getting ahead of other cities in these particulars. The fact that crime increases so rapidly in a city which enjoys a greater educational and religious and temperance facilities than any other in the country, is a hard nut to crack.

The Convention of the Brotherhood ... motive Engineers, which was ... Louis last week, passed ... siderable import... the abolition ... Sund... ...out the ... result. The ... has two sides to it, and ... upon discussion. It is very ... whether the advantages which may ... to the engineers will not be more ... offset by the disadvantages which must inevitably happen to travellers, and the mail service. With regard to the second resolution, however, which provides that any engineer addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors shall be expelled from the Brotherhood, there can be no question as to its excellence and its necessity, and it is peculiarly gratifying that the proposition has originated with the engineers themselves. They are deserving of special commendation for having voluntarily taken such an excellent stand, and in view of this fact the railroad companies should give to the Brotherhood their cordial sympathy and support.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull and weak on Saturday. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $14 25@14.50 cash, and $12.50@12.62½ seller December or seller January. Lard was dull and easier at 7¾c for cash or seller January. Meats were quiet and steady at 6@6¾c for shoulders, and 10@10¼c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and firm at 83c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet at about the same rates as on Friday, at 17c for corn, and 18½@18¾c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, but closed 1c lower. Flour was dull. Wheat was dull and 1¾c lower, closing firmer at $1.09¾ seller the month, and $1.09¼ seller November. Corn was dull and ½@¾c lower, closing firmer at 30¾c seller the month, and 31¾c seller November. Oats were dull and ¼c lower, closing at 21c cash, and 22½c seller November. Rye was quiet, and ¾c lower, at 50½c. Barley was less active, and declined 2@3c per bu, closing weak at 60@60½c for No. 2, and 45@48c for No. 3. The hog market was dull at Friday's prices. The scarcity of cars checked trading, and the market closed heavy with many unsold. Cattle met with only a limited inquiry, and former rates were barely sustained. Sheep were inactive. On Monday there will be a general advance in Eastern live stock freights.

At the closing session of the National Board of Trade, Saturday, Chicago was chosen as a permanent place for the meetings of the Board. All the remaining deliberations related to recommendations for Congressional action, with the single exception of the resolution, which was passed, asking States which maintain usury laws to agree upon a standard rate of interest. The propositions urging the national adoption of the Hare system of voting, the refunding of the cotton tax, the repeal of the duty on railroad iron, and the improvement of the telegraph service were either postponed or tabled. A further reduction of the duties on imports was asked. An animated debate arose upon the resolution that the Government should adopt a policy of contracting the currency, with a view to the resumption of specie payments. The resolution was finally passed, in an amended form, requesting Congress to revise the National Bank system, so that specie payments might be resumed through that channel. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to construct a free ship-canal connecting the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and to order a survey for a ship-canal through Florida. Finally, it was recommended that the weight of a silver dollar be fixed at 389 8-10 grains.

England will spend, this year, for food, one hundred millions of dollars (gold value) more than usual. She has been dependent for nearly two centuries upon foreign nations for a large proportion of her supplies. Wars and blockades have been powerless to arrest the flow of this mighty stream. Even the gigantic attempt of Napoleon, with the compulsory aid of nearly every ... Intercour... ports on... longed h... by corn... deadliest... foreign... one-fifth... year she... the ordi... there is ... quantity, ... thirty to... unfit for... pest hav... the impo... misfortu... of our ... country ... in the ... farm ... and Ital... been ab... pect so ... anticipa...

A mee... of the B... ency of ... ury to ... by Secre... force d... stacles ... occurred ... have th... seem ... that w... way, ... posed ... action, ... the way ... things ... These ... publicly ... preme ... der cas... it exist... be exer... peril as... a force... exercis... dreame... could e... irrespo... $44,000... ly issu... of the ... retired ... How ... Supre...

...ury to do it—Congress not being in ses-

This is not the only legal difficulty. The method of getting these greenbacks into business circles after they are printed is not yet explained. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot buy $44,000,000 nor even $4,000,000 of bonds without sending the price above par in gold, and he is forbidden to purchase bonds above par. He cannot discount commercial paper with his $44,000,000. What then can he do? In answer to this all-important question, one of the most sagacious of our city bankers suggests that he might hire Professor Wise's balloon and sail over the country for the next two weeks dropping the greenbacks impartially on the heads of the people, at the end of which time we would have just about one dollar per head more than we have now—one dollar in paper, but not one cent more of loanable capital.

Our sympathies are, of course, moved for those who are aiding and abetting this movement from a mistaken notion that an issue of more irredeemable paper, (if it could somehow be done), would relieve the pressure in the loan market. We have taken some pains to learn the views of the leading bankers of this city as to whether such an issue would really relieve the present stringency in commercial circles, and we find that, with very few exceptions, they are of the contrary opinion; or at least, think that the relief would be only momentary, and that, very soon the evils would be aggravated and intensified by the new issue of a circulating medium which is not redeemable in anything, which adds nothing to the capital of the country, and whose inevitable effect must be to inflate prices and promote speculation. It is generally conceded that the effect of Mr. Boutwell's recent experiment of selling $5,000,000 gold and purchasing $5,000,000 bonds, was almost wholly absorbed by the stock market, and gave scarcely any relief to legitimate trade. Yet, in this case, there was an absolute liberation of $5,000,000 of capital (not moonshine *merely*) from the dark closet of the Treasury, and its effect is the same as though John Smith should pay a corresponding amount of his debts with a gold hoard that had been kept for a long time idle and useless in his cellar. It is obvious that the amount of relief afforded to the commercial community of the country by this disbursement of idle capital would be very faint and almost imperceptible. Still it would be something, because the article disbursed has an intrinsic value.

The present difficulty in the money market arises not from a deficiency of currency, but from a decrease of deposits. This is a fact which even bankers do not generally understand, although they ... with an aegis eye every variation ... their deposits and make them the basis of all their loans and discounts. There is the same amount of currency in the country that there was six months ago, yet there is not the same amount of deposits, and that is the reason why money is tight. Deposits consist mainly of checks, drafts and bills of exchange, representing property *in transitu*. Watch the line of depositors at any bank counter and you will see that four-fifths of the things passed into the receiving teller's hands are checks, drafts and bills of exchange, representing property already sold, or to be sold. Not more than one-fifth consists of either greenbacks or bank notes. The daily balance of deposits—the average excess which the bank holds of these checks, drafts, and bills of exchange over and above the checks drawn upon itself—is the measure of its ability to lend money. And what is true of one bank is true of all. An addition of $44,000,000 to the currency cannot permanently add a dime to the ability of the banks to lend money, for whatever increase of deposits may be caused by it will speedily be answered by an increase in the prices of everything which the depositors represent. To add 10 per cent to the currency and 10 per cent to prices can bring no relief to the community, although it will give to speculators and to the immediate holders of the necessaries of life a temporary advantage over purchasers and consumers. It is said that this will raise the prices of grain, and give the ... an advantage. So it would, if the ... sented by the men whom they may select. Should the country suffer the misfortune of Grant's re-election, it is all the more important that Congress should so diminish the taxes as to compel economy.

Again, the prosperity of Chicago is intimately bound up in the general prosperity of our lake commerce, as well with Canada as with our own ports, and which imperatively needs that the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals should be opened to vessels and steamers of one thousand tons burthen. This will make Chicago an Ocean port, as available as San Francisco, New Orleans, or New York, both for inward bound and outward-bound freights. To secure these results, Chicago needs three able, honest, accomplished, and persistent members in Congress, who are good lawyers, thorough gentlemen, impressive and effective speakers, and capable of handling a vexed question like that of Canadian reciprocity, on the floor and in committee, in a manner that will meet and crush the objections of its opponents. To labor effectively in Congress for the interests of Chicago requires good debaters, which neither of the Grant candidates are, and, also, men whose business habits and knowledge of commercial subjects and parliamentary law will enable them to press the interests of our section without inciting the united hostility of all the other sections. The subject involves incidentally the delicate questions of assumed rivalry between Canadian and New York canals, between foreign and domestic trade, and between manufacturing and agricultural interests.

Mr. Farwell's qualifications have not fitted him to contend in discussion of complicated questions with shrewder Eastern members like Hooper and Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rice might play *Polonius* better than any other Congressman, and could preside at dinner better than most of them. But he could tell Congress no more about the reciprocity question, or our navigation interests, than the venerable uncle of the Lady of Lyons. J. D. Ward has been in the State Legislature, where he generally formed a party of two (the other one being in the lobby). Perhaps the chief objection to these three men, however, is their obligation to sustain the future demands of Grantism. If the Grant bankers, led by Henry Clews & Co., come before Congress to get that body to assume payment of the carpet-bag bonds now held by them against the negro governments of the cotton States, or if Grant renews his movement to buy San Domingo, or Creswell to pay the Chorpenning claim, or if any other job or plundering scheme comes up whereby Grant financiers are to make their "cent per cent," the votes of Farwell, Rice and Ward may always be counted on to "sustain Grant."

Messrs. Le Moyne, Otis and Harrison are well known to nearly all the voters of their districts. They are all able and well qualified, by their habits of research, their economical opinions and personal integrity, to work in Congress for the material interests of Chicago, and, on behalf of the tax-payers of the Northwest, against all opponents of our interests.

Mr. Harrison is one of the ablest members of our Board of County Commissioners, and as such has become well versed in the local finances of our city and county. Judge Otis has large interests as a capitalist, and he came to Chicago sixteen years ago with a high reputation as a Judge in the Courts of Ohio. Mr. Le Moyne is a lawyer of ability, experience, and dignity, an accomplished patron of the arts, a gentleman and a scholar. Had these three men been voted upon before the recent triumphs of fraud in Pennsylvania, they would have been elected by handsome majorities. The grounds for their election now are stronger than ever before. Will the intelligent and tax-paying people of Chicago weigh well the issues involved between these two Congressional tickets, and vote simply according to their interests. If they will, Reform will gain three Congressmen.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Senator Morton's speech at Central Hall, on ... of Finance, Mr. Elliot Cowdin, and other distinguished gentlemen of political and literary celebrity.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Sumner has not suffered from Mr. Washburne's petty and undignified slight. His services to diplomacy, his distinguished ability as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and his high character as scholar and statesman had preceded him, and rendered him quite independent of Mr. Washburne's services as a cicerone into French circles. With that delicate regard for propriety and politeness for which they are famous, the most distinguished men in France have sought Mr. Sumner and not left him to seek them through the customary diplomatic avenues. And while this is an honor rarely if ever paid to an American, and is a graceful and emphatic tribute to Mr. Sumner's great abilities and the high place he holds in the French estimation, it is at the same time an indirect rebuke to Mr. Washburne, emphasized over and over again, which that gentleman, if he has any sensibility, must appreciate very keenly. The excuse offered for Mr. Washburne's gross remissness of duty and ordinary politeness is altogether too flimsy and silly for any one, who is not a dolt, to accept. If the truth were known, it would be found that Mr. Washburne did not have time because Mr. Sumner belongs to a political party which does not believe in the further administration of office, either of the man whom he (Washburne) made President, or of the man whom the President made Minister at the Republican Court of M. Thiers. For such a gross disrespect, the rebuke has come from the most proper quarter, and in such a manner as may tend to hasten Mr. Washburne's farewell banquets, and expedite his departure.

Some months ago, the English were greatly disturbed by a sapient calculation of one of their geologists that their coal-supply would be exhausted in eleven years. Predictions equally confident have been made that the coal formations would be adequate for the needs of untold centuries. One thing is certain, that, for some time, the demand for fuel has so trenched on the supply that the breaking down of a coal-van from the mines would reduce the working-hours of some manufactory. The iron manufacture of England, on account of the collapse, caused by the war, of the rival manufactories in France and Germany, the rapid growth of iron ship-building on the Clyde, the accelerating extension of railways in Russia, Italy, India, and particularly this country, and the general multiplication of the uses of iron, has recently experienced an unnatural development. Her coal mines were unprepared for the unusual calls upon them, and the result is seen in the fact that coal in London is now costing on an average three dollars a ton more than it did at the same time last year. Besides the industrial injury which will come from this scarcity, there are political evils to be feared from any such pressure upon the lower classes, and these make Englishmen anxious, as speedily as possible, to restore the equilibrium of the market. Their journals teem with exhortations to economy in the use of coal, which are illustrated by reference to the saving habits of other nations. ... the working classes complained of the high price of corn, before the repeal of the exorbitant duties upon it, they were reconciled by the Protectionists to satisfy their hunger with mangel-wurzel, ... now, when threatened with cold, they are pointed to the frugal practices of the French, who, to keep their fires going, once every three years strip every twig from the poplar trees which line the highways of that country. There is no doubt that the capacity of the English mines can be enlarged, and that other mines can be opened, but the development of England's manufactures will far outstrip that of either her iron or coal mines, and her manufacturers may soon be importing their fuel and ores from this country. Should such be the case, the oil producers of Pennsylvania may find in England a steady and profitable market for the oil ... now a drug on their hands.

Mr. Brassey, the rich English contractor ... was said by Mr. Froude, the other day, in his ... terview with a New York reporter, to be ... forty millions of dollars, has published an ... on Work and Wages, which his own observ... and practical experience have made a store ... of most valuable facts. One point, which ... lustrates and enforces, cannot be too often ... pressed upon Americans. It concerns an ... mic truth too little understood here, and yet ... ignorance of which makes possible the ...

TO THE PATRONS
—OF THE—
CHICAGO • MUSEUM
Our First
BABY SHOW,

which was held in 1884, was such an enjoyable affair for the Babies, their Parents and the Public, that Manager Goodwin has finally determined to give a similar entertainment in the Museum Hall, to commence at 1 o'clock,

Monday Afternoon, April 20,

The affair will be under the supervision of

—MRS. • MARY • MADDEN,—

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. Madden is a lady of most gracious deportment and engaging manners, whose rare tact in handling the babies last season not only endeared her to the parents, and rendered her the ideal of the little ones, but also peculiarly fitted her to fill the same position this year.

An elegant nursery will be fitted up in the Museum for the comfort of the babies.

☞ A physician will be in daily attendance, and every arrangement made that will add to the happy event, and a special effort will be made to render the Chicago Museum during the Baby Show, a place for Parents, Brothers, Sisters, and every one else to meet in pleasant social reunion, and make the acquaintance of the sweet little household treasures.

The following is the Classification of the Babies with a list of the

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED

CLASS.		
1st.	Handsomest Mother,	Elegant Diamond Ring
2d.	Handsomest Baby under one year	Gold Locket and Chain Set with Diamonds
3d.	Handsomest Girl from one to three years,	Elegant Watch
4th.	Fattest Girl Baby under one year,	Baby Carriage
5th.	Handsomest Boy from one to three years,	Gold Watch
6th.	Baby with longest Hair, from 1 to 2 years.	Elegant Gold Lined Silver Cup
7th.	Youngest talking baby from 1 to 2 years,	Pair of Gold Bracelets
8th.	Youngest walking Baby, from 1 to 2 years,	Elegant Locket and Chain
9th.	Handsomest Twins under 3 years,	$25.00 in Gold
10th.	" Triplets " "	100.00 "
11th.	" Quadruplets " "	300.00 "

SPECIAL NOTICH.

All entries for the second Annual Baby Show, must be made prior to Saturday, April 18th. For further information apply at Manager's Office.

POLITICAL.

The total vote of Pennsylvania ... 653,000, and does not vary much from ... in 1868.

—The Prohibition ticket polled ... votes in Ohio.

—Virginia elects a Governor, next ... candidates are already being talked ... them, Thomas S. Bocock and J. ... Tucker.

—Horatio Seymour, in a speech ... Utica, urged Democrats to unite ... Liberal Republicans for the overthrow ... present Administration.

—A Grant man at St. Louis is now ... man, because, after telegraphing three ... General Grant, at Washington, to ... would run again in 1876, only the ... sponse was elicited:

WASHINGTON, Oct. ...
To ——: General Grant refuses to ...

—Senator Norwood, on the stump ... in Georgia, declares that Greeley's ... the only immediate means and prin... cuing the Government, now rapidly ... despotism.

—Senator-elect William B. Allison ... compelled, on account of sickness, to ... his appointments for the rest of the ...

—It was not so much that Henry ... a Know-Nothing that we criticised ... was that, having been a Know-No... denied it.—*Exchange.*

—For Congress: Eleventh Mas... District, Liberal, J. T. Arnold, of Nor... against Dawes; Third Massachusetts, ... Samuel C. Cobb, of Boston; Tenth Mass... setts, Liberal, D. W. Bond, of ... Eleventh New York, Republican, Elias ... Twentieth New York, Republican, Dan... of Milford; Eighteenth New York, ... William P. Cantwell, of Malone.

—Alex. H. Stephens will not be a ... Congress, in Georgia, though the ... port was tendered him; but General ... Da Bose, the present Representative ... District, has announced himself a candi... re-election, opposed to Greeley, and ... probably, the only Bourbon candidate ... gia.

—James N. Buffum, Mayor of Lo... first nominated as the Labor candidate ... gress, and unsuccessful in getting either ... publican or Liberal nomination, has ret... the field, in favor of both Banks and Gr... tween whom the Labor vote may be div...

—Registration returns in Missouri, ... cluding St. Louis, as last reported, ... 95,331, against 58,966 in 1870. The regi... at St. Louis, to Friday night, was 21,... about 10,000 names are to be added.

—The anti-Grant parties in New ... have consolidated down to two tickets ... by Charles J. Leede and Louis A. W... Mayor, and there is hope the two may ... yet be rolled into one.

—The St. Louis *Republican* does not ... of the Liberal nominations in that ... particularly the candidates for the Leg... Governor Baker, of Indiana, has ... call an extra session of the Legislature ... State, to meet on the 12th prox. He ... commend in his message that a Consti... Convention be called at once.

—The Detroit *Tribune* supports Gre... this sheet into the Chandler Ring. ... It becomes our imperative duty to notify ... of the Parthenon stallion and the entire ... fraternity, including all editors, corresp... positions of that breed, that there is no ... probability that this journal will, either in ... date or the remote future, march ... music furnished by Caucus Chandler is ... good step with any flesh-devil whom ... you do not like this, gentlemen, you are at ... erty to struggle with the other alternative. ... kindness now to insert this in your paper, ... and see how the flavor suits you.

—One effect of the late ... seen in the announcement that the A... tion has two pretty severe rods in ... North Carolina and Georgia.

—Six thousand fraudulent votes have ... been ferretted out in North Carolina. ... ing to discover these frauds, Grant ... assert that the Raleigh *Sentinel* blew ...

DEDICATION AT HIGHLAND PARK.

A special train left Chicago yesterday morn... at 9:30 for Highland Park, to convey the Bo... friends of this city who desired to attend ... Dedicatory Exercises of the First Baptist Ch... of that village. The church is situated ... most beautiful locality the town can pro... just opposite Hazel Park. The lot of $2... front was donated by the Highland Park ... ny. This church has been organized ... eighteen months; the new building was ... opened on the 1st of May last. It has a ...

Interesting Service... day at Christ Ch...

Sermon by Rev. Ch... ward Cheney, D...

De... ication of the Bapti... at Highland Par...

REV. DR. CHENEY.

The servic... yesterday morni... Church, corner ... of Michigan avenu... fourth street, we ... the first that h... there for some se... ven weeks; the... Rev. Charles Edw... ard Cheney, has... sent during that tim... e in Europe. ... absence, the interior ... of the chu... tastefully frescoed and ... otherwise i... yesterday morning it was filled ... pacity. The service was read by ... Thompson, whose rich voice ... beauty of its rhetoric. The cho... much artistic skill the *Jubilate* ... Waitress sang, as an alto solo, th... "What will it be to be there," ... pression and effect.

The service ended, Mr. Cheney ap... black gown, his face evidencing the ... he afterwards expressed upon again... people; and, from their past action, ... believe that it would have been pl... members if, one by one, they ... arisen in their places, and in turn ...

The sermon was a fine effort, be... powerful, and delivered with the ... tory of an earnest man. The follo... few abstracts:

The text was taken from Rom... 17th chapter: "For the kingdom o... meat and drink, but righteousness, ... and joy in the Holy Ghost." Upon ... Cheney said: The lapse of time has ... like these days of Indian summer. ... forests are glorified by Autumn's ... gold and crimson, flaunted from ever... just as the ragged outline of the hill... ed and softened by the veil of smoky ... October hangs over the face of natu... the flight of time cast over past ev... mosphere at once beautiful and decep...

We see the events and characters ... all the native ugliness and deformity ... nearness to ourselves reveals. But ... like "distance, lends enchantment to ... In our contrast of the present with ... grieve that our lot should have fall... age so hopelessly degenerate. The ... which I refer is illustrated even in ou... regard to the earlier days of the ... Christ on earth.

There was a time, we say, when, ... and practice, Christianity was so pu... compare it to the stream new-born fr... depths, and yet unpolluted by the ... ters of tributary torrents. The very ... while they waged war upon them, ... pelled to say: "How these Christian... another." Alas! we sigh, how differe... ture which the Church now prese... rent and torn by conflict of opinion. ... bitter controversy poisons the very fo... brotherly affection. But beloved, wh... glorious picture which appears on t... of the Acts of the Apostles, are we sur... do not allow the haze of distance to o... real colors in which that picture was ... the pencil of the Holy Ghost? Mr. Ch... said: "That perhaps the early Chur... so widely differ from the Church of ... for did not controversies exist in the ... the lifetime of the Apostles? Aroun... points, both of doctrine and practice, ... of polemic strife gathered their needl... I cannot pause to speak of the consum... dom with which St. Paul dealt with th... ties which this early controversy inv... prefer simply to-day to call your at... the Apostle's definition of the Kingdo... He begins by telling what it is not. ... "The Kingdom of God is not meat an... now, what did the Apostle mean by t... tion? I take it that St. Paul meant ... that the Kingdom of God—or in other w... *religion* in the hearts of men—is not a ... *of rules for the conduct.* This was not th... the Church; but its business was rather ... th men's hearts the love of Jesus, who ... them—to make the conscience a Christ... science—abhorring whatever would ... loving Savior. And having done this ... the minute details of each man's in... conduct to his own individual conscience ... your conscience by the Word of God, ... yourself to a Christian manhood. And ... cost what it may, live up to the teach... your conscience."

The speaker then went on to show ... Kingdom of God was in no sense a ... of this present world, but that it was a ... Kingdom, of which Christ alone was the ... over all to His body, which is the C... "The Protestant Christians," he said, ... sally acknowledge the Headship of Jesus ... danger of our age lies in mistaking th... of which He alone is Head. Of what s... disciples can it truthfully be said, the ... unclean thing to mar its glorious purity ... communion of Christians can have the ... ery to claim for itself that it is that ... which Jesus is the Head? For He is a ... al King. His Kindom must be a spiritual ... dom. It must be a spiritual rather than ... ward and visible Church through w... breathes the blessings of His grace." Mr. ... then expressed his thankfulness that in ... there was no established Church ... gave illustrations of its blighting influ... England, as witnessed by himself, du... travels, and showed, in forcible manner, ... tagonistic an established Church was ... Apostels' words, "The Kingdom of God ... meat and drink."

Mr. Cheney then went on to show that ... jury done was not so much to the dissen... to the established Churches themselves ... ing from them the holy spirit, and causin... to rely on outward organization and gree... bers. He said that our Protestant Chur... America were in the same danger that the ... lished Church in England is in this ... Said he, "Take the case of our American ... copal Church. It had deep-rooted prejud... encounter from the start, and its growt... numbers, has not been remarkable. ... grown rapidly in wealth,—and its influence ... the more cultivated portion of our people ... haps the natural effect of its sublime lit... worship. And what is the result? Why, ... I frankly confess that the whole te... of our Church is just now in th... rection of building up a vast, compact, o... organization,—rather than lead souls to ... If one of these poor men, whom the ... alled from their lashing on the Lake of ... could enter the precincts of one of ou... eral or Diocesan Conventions, and beh... pomp and ceremony, he would feel that h... in some way strangely mistaken his place. ... does our Church stand alone in this dan... regard the outward form." If there ... length the spirit which animated the rest... the Presbyterian branches, and referred ... the splendid organization of the Met... Church, and said he feared its "very ... would become its weakness."

Mr. Cheney then said, "Dear friends ... more in that spot—to me the dearest of e... once more surrounded by those whom th... for intercourse and loving kindness of se... years have made like brothers and ... dear pastor—I have two closing lessons ... one is that of loving admonition. Under ... circumstances of peculiar trial God has ... pleased to bless this Church ... so abundant benediction. Out off from ... natural ecclesiastical affinities, we have l... household at unity in itself. Persecution ... only served to weld our hearts together. ... have grown in numbers and in our genero... fluence. O, let not Satan tempt you to tr... these things. The Kingdom of God is n... these things, but in righteousness, and ... and joy in the Holy Ghost. Beloved, the ... Church of God is where His spirit dwells. ... off, for the sake of Jesus, let us cheerfu... forth, bearing His reproach, and trusting ... He who sees not with the short-sightedn... mon, shall find His Church where the ... looks not for it."

The reverend gentleman brought in num... apt and beautiful similes, which we are comp... to omit from lack of space.

ready and profitable market for the oil that ow a drug on their hands.

Mr. Brassey, the rich English contractor, w was said by Mr. Froude, the other day, in his erview with a New York reporter, to be w forty millions of dollars, has published an es on Work and Wages, which his own observa and practical experience have made a storeho of most valuable facts. One point which he istrates and enforces, cannot be too often pressed upon Americans. It concerns an econ ic truth too little understood here, and popu gnorance of which makes possible the m njurious legislation. The truth is th daily wages are no criterion of the act cost of executing works or carrying out ma facturing operations." Mr. Brassey shows t on the Paris & Rouen Railway the cost of a c ing made by English laborers who were pai day was lower per cubic yard than that of djacent cutting made by French laborers w d a day. Masonry costs as much in Italy a Manchester, though the rate of wages is m ower. In South Wales, before the recent f of wages, miners worked on an average ho ours a day, while in the North of England t orked only seven; yet the cost of getting t Aberdare was 25 per cent more than Northumberland. He shows that pro ion in the United States is ch r than in England, because the hig ost of labor leads to greater inventiven American ironmasters are able to make cast wheels that will stand an amount of wear ear which even wrought-iron wheels mad England can hardly endure. A railwater n America will often be scarcely more than eighth of an inch thick. In England it wou ive times that thickness. In the hardware t n American workman earns double the wa n English workman, but labor-saving m nces have been brought to such perfection n twenty-five classes of hardware goods United States are able to export largely ountries in which the pay of artisans is as quarter of the wage paid in America. Wells expounded the same truth in his re nd people, when they fully understand it e less nervous about the competition o pauper labor" of Europe.

The Producers' Association at Oil City, as organized to protect oil producers a he South Improvement Company, and urpose just now is to stop production, ha ross a snag of the worst description in a ng well on the Sands' Farm, that sends ou arrels of oil per day, seems coiny, it eather and dry, Sundays and week days, on't obey the resolutions of the Associa ay any heed to them. The desperate prod t one of their recent meetings, seriously assed the propriety of setting the well eeing no other way of stopping it. The leament of the producers, in their contra ature, is an amusing one. When farmers ng the market overstocked with corn, ar over some method of stopping the corn rowing Sundays, the oil producers may h o regulate the production of petroleum owing well.

Venice and Amsterdam, mindful of the ays of their commerce, before Vasco d urned the great stream of East Indian round the Cape of Good Hope, have bee g great exertions to regain their former g. Venice, however, has been a sluggi ng. The opening of the Suez Canal ed her into momentary activity, but t ules seems to have spent its force. A m, on the other hand, is busy comple arge canal, which will greatly reduce th nt passage of twenty miles ween herself and the North Work was begun on it eight years ag igantic locks at either end are now fin nd it will be opened in 1874. It is hope the foreign commerce of the city, wh en swiftly slipping away to towns more ntrosch, can thus be fully regained.

POLITICAL.

The total vote of Pennsylvania is 3,000, and does not vary much from it n 1868.

—The Prohibition ticket polled about otes in Ohio.

—Virginia elects a Governor, next spri andidates are already being talked of. hem, Thomas S. Bocock and J. B. ucker.

—Horatio Seymour, in a speech last w ffice, urged Democrats to united actio Liberal Republicans for the overthrow resent Administration.

—A Grant man at St. Louis is now b an, because, after telegraphing three t eneral Grant, at Washington, to kno ould run again in 1876, only the follo sponse was elicited:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 To ——: General Grant refuses to answer Orvi

—Senator Norwood, on the stump for G Georgia, declares that Greeley's dis he only immediate means and promise ring the Government, now rapidly beco espotism.

—Senator-elect William B. Allison ha ompelled, on account of sickness, to re is appointments for the rest of the cent

—It was not so much that Henry Wil Know-Nothing that we criticised him as that, having been a Know-Nothi ened it.—*Exchange.*

—For Congress: Eleventh Massa istrict, Liberal, J. T. Arnold, of North ainst Dawes; Third Massachusetts, amuel C. Cobb, of Boston; Tenth M tts, Liberal, D. W. Bond, of F leventh New York, Republican, Ethan wentieth New York, Republican, David Milford; Eighteenth New York, illiam P. Cantwell, of Malone.

—Alex. H. Stephens will not be a candi ongress, in Georgia, though the fir ort was tendered him; but General Do n Boss, the present Representative istrict, has announced himself a candi election, opposed to Greeley, and robably, the only Bourbon candidate i

—James N. Buffum, Mayor of Lyn, ret nominated as the Labor candidate f ress, and unsuccessful in getting either ublican or Liberal nomination, has reti e field, in favor of both Banks and Gor reen whom the Labor vote may be divi

—Registration returns in Missouri, nding St. Louis, at last accounts, sh 3,331, against 58,966 in 1870. The regi St. Louis, to Friday night, was 31,4 bout 10,000 names are to be added.

—The anti-Grant parties in New ve consolidated down to a ticket, Charles J. Leeds and Louis A. W r favor, and there is hope the two tick t be rolled into one.

—The St. Louis *Republican* does not li the Liberal nominations in that c articularly the candidates for the Legi

—Governor Baker, of Indiana, has c ll an extra session of the Legislature ists, to meet on the 12th prox. The ion is to be called at once.

—The Detroit *Tribune* supports Gr nds this shot into the Chandler Ring It becomes our imperative duty to notify the Percheron stallion and the entire f the Percheron stallion and the entire aternity, including all editors, correspon ntlemen of that breed, that they is n olutely of the Grant journal will, either n ate or the remote future, march in ou usic furnished by Cattell, Chandler & Co ood step we are all Hobdaders when those ou do not like this, gentlemen, you are at ty to struggle with this other alternative. ndness now to insert this in your paper, nd see how the flavor suits you.

—One effect of the late elec en in the announcement that the Ad ion has two pretty severe rolls in Nort orth Carolina and Georgia.

—Six thousand fraudulent votes have en ferretted out in North Carolina, g to discover these frauds, Grant no sert that the Raleigh *Sentinel* blow its

religion in the *rules for the conduct.* This was not the work of the Church; but its business was rather to plant in men's hearts the love of Jesus, who died for them—to make the conscience a Christian conscience—abhorring whatever would grieve a loving Savior. And having done this, it left the minute details of each man's individual conduct to his own individual conscience,—train your conscience by the Word of God, educate yourself to a Christian manhood. And then—cost what it may—live up to the teachings of your conscience."

The speaker then went on to show that the Kingdom of God was in no sense a Kingdom of this present world, but that it was a spiritual Kingdom, of which Christ alone was the "Head over all to His body, which is the Church." "The Protestant Christians," he said, "universally acknowledge the Headship of Jesus, but the danger of our age lies in mistaking the Body, of which He alone is Head. Of what society of disciples can it truthfully be said, there is no unclean thing to mar its glorious purity? What communion of Christians can have the effrontery to claim for itself that it is that Body of which Jesus is the Head? For He is a spiritual King. His Kindom must be a spiritual Kingdom. It must be a spiritual rather than an outward and visible Church through which He breathes the blessings of His grace." Mr. Cheney then expressed his thankfulness that in America there was no established Church, and gave illustrations of its blighting influence in England, as witnessed by himself, during his travels, and showed, in forcible manner, how antagonistic an established Church was to the Apostels' words, "The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink."

Mr. Cheney then went on to show that the injury done was not so much to the dissenting as to the established Churches themselves, removing from them the holy spirit, and causing them to rely on outward organization and great numbers. He said that our Protestant Churches in America were in the same danger that the Established Church in England is in this regard. Said he, "Take the case of our American Episcopal Church. It had deep-rooted prejudices to encounter from the start, and its growth, in numbers, has not been remarkable. But it *has* grown rapidly in wealth,—and its influence over the more cultivated portion of our people is perhaps the natural effect of its sublime liturgical worship. And what is the result? Why, brethren, I frankly confess that the whole tendency of our Church is just now in the direction of building up a vast, compact, outward organization,—rather than lead souls to Jesus. One of these poor men, whom the Savior called from their fishing on the Lake of Galilee could enter the precincts of one of our General or Diocesan Conventions, and behold its pomp and ceremony, he would feel that he had in some way strangely mistaken his place. Nor does our Church stand alone in this danger to regard the outward form." He here cited in proof the spirit which animated the reunion of the Presbyterian branches, and referred also to the splendid organization of the Methodist Church, and said he feared its "very power would become its weakness."

Mr. Cheney then said, "Dear friends, once more in that spot—to me the dearest of earth—once more surrounded by those whom the tender intercourse and loving kindness of so many years have made like brothers and sisters to me for a season—I have two closing lessons. The first is that of loving admonition. Under circumstances of peculiar trial God has been pleased to bless this Church with a abundant benediction. Cut off from our natural ecclesiastical affinities, we have been a household at unity in itself. Persecution has only served to weld our hearts together. We have grown in numbers and in our general influence. O, let not Satan tempt you to trust in these things. The Kingdom of God is not in these things, but in righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Beloved, the true Church of God is where His spirit dwells. Cut off, for the sake of Jesus, let us cheerfully go forth, bearing His reproach, and trusting that His witness not with the short-sightedness of sight, shall find His Church where the world does not look for it."

The reverend gentleman brought in numerous and beautiful similes, which we are compelled to omit from lack of space.

DEDICATION AT HIGHLAND PARK.

A special train left Chicago yesterday morning at 8:30 for Highland Park, to convey the Baptist friends of this city who desired to attend the Dedicatory Exercises of the First Baptist Church of that village. The church is situated in the most beautiful locality the town can produce, just opposite Hazel Park. The lot of 225 feet front was donated by the Highland Park Company. This church has been organized about three months; the new building was completed on the 1st of May last. It has a membership at the present time of over fifty. The church was neatly decorated with beautiful autumn leaves and evergreens. It is a frame building, built after the Gothic style.

In the morning the dedication of the Chapel took place. The exercises opened with a beautiful and appropriate voluntary, in which Miss Clara Willard took the leading part; invocation by the pastor, Rev. G. L. Wrean. The Scriptures were then read and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Hard. After this, Colonel James, Chairman of the Building Committee, made a statement of the financial condition of the church. He said that the total cost of the building was $15,000, of which amount $7,000 had been already subscribed, leaving the total deficiency $8,000.

Rev. W. W. Everts, of Chicago, then preached the dedicatory sermon. He selected as a text the second verse of the 84th Psalm, "My soul [illegible]

THE CHURCHES.

Interesting Services Yesterday at Christ Church.

Sermon by Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D.

Dedication of the Baptist Church at Highland Park.

SERMON AT EVANSTON.

A large audience assembled in the Evanston Methodist Church, yesterday morning, to hear the first sermon of the new pastor, Dr. M. C. Briggs, late of Cincinnati. The Doctor is a very earnest man, and an interesting speaker, but evidently thought it better to keep the good wine until the last, and not preach his most able discourse on the first Sunday of his pastorate. His text was "To us there is one God, the Father."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

History of the Testing of Apples—Winter Apples for the Market—Fall Planting—Shall We Test New Varieties?—Summer Apples—A Horticultural Convention.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 19, 1872.

The season for the planting of orchards has again come in its order, and claims attention. Twenty years ago few farmers believed that fruit growing for market was a possible thing on the prairies; and, even fifteen years ago, few men were found who had sufficient faith in the business to plant on a large scale as far South as Mattoon. Coe and Percival, near Fort Byron, on the Mississippi; Dr. Pennington at Sterling; A. B. Whitney at Franklin; Grove and Minkler, near Aurora, had planted largely twenty years ago; but the public looked on with doubt in regard to their success. And, to a large extent, the doubters had it, for tree after tree died, and others refused to produce fruit. History was but repeating itself, for, out of some two thousand varieties that had been planted and proved in New England and New York, less than a dozen had become popular. The Western planter did not heed this, but went daft after new varieties, and filled his orchards with both the cast-off varieties and the new that the South, the East, and the North had to dispose of. We ought to have known that but few of these would suit our climate; but which of all of them was to be the select, the especial few, could only be decided by actual test. Theories were of no value, and the experience of other parts of the country went for nothing. So changed were the conditions of soil, climate, aspect, and shelter, that we had to work out a new line of investigation, and decide for ourselves what would best accord with the conditions presented. People came here from all parts of the apple-growing countries, and brought with them seeds, scions, and trees of their favorites; and no doubt that to-day there are in this State more varieties of the apple than in any other half dozen States in the Union. Many people complain of this, and now wish they had not run so much after novelties, and filled their orchards with such a long list of varieties. That was, no doubt, a mistake, to some extent; but it has given us a broader and better test than could otherwise have been reached. We may now count on a dozen varieties that have proved satisfactory. Some persons might consider this nothing but poor progress for so much time and material put into the experiment; but it is better than all the older States accomplished in two hundred years. For their list of winter apples is less than ours. What have they of any value beyond the Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and Esopus Spitzenburg? Nothing of a grand character. While none of these have given us of the West much satisfaction, we have the Willow Twig, Wine-Sap, Smith's Cider, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Minkler, and Routes' Janet. Not a long list, it is true, but quite as good as that of our Eastern friends. Of sweet apples, we have nothing well settled as yet, — ons far, no one variety has become very popular. One reason of this is, that there is very little demand for winter sweet apples. At the East, Talman Sweet is the leading winter variety, but with us it proves to be a very indifferent bearer. Then we have several varieties that promise well; among these are Roman Beauty, White Pippin, and a variety sent out under the name of Ohio Winter. It is a red apple, of full medium size, a profuse bearer, and a long keeper.

There are very many good apples that have more or less of local reputation, and when they are in the orchard, it would not be advisable to regraft them; but, it will pay to regraft the great majority of our apples. In my own grounds, this will be the order the coming spring, when the varieties named will have attention.

In this connection, it is well to have a word in regard to

FALL PLANTING.

This is a matter depending on certain conditions. Not because A has made a success of it, nor of B's failure, are we to say that it is a success or a failure. We must remember that, in farming, we have nothing to do with fixed rules, but must rely upon fixed principles, or, rather, the laws of Nature. When we base our plans upon such a foundation, we are on the high road to success. We often hear farmers say that they pursued the same course that A pursued last year, and that, while A was successful, they had made a failure; and such men lay the [illegible]

which they adopt is that of slow slowing, the top-pot standing for hours together upon the hot. The result of this kind of cooking is that a very high percentage of *theine* (and also of the astringent substances which are various to the fine flavor) is extracted; and the tea, though poor enough as regards any qualities which a refined taste would value, is, says the *Lancet*, decidedly a potent physiological agent.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Marion, Williamson County, Monday, Oct. 21.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Beardstown, Cass Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Virginia, Cass Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Pekin, Tazewell Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Eureka, Woodford Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

GENERAL JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Woodstock, McHenry Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Dundee, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Yorkville, Kendall Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.

THE HON. J. C. STOUGHTON.

Downer's Grove, DuPage Co., Monday evening, Oct. 21.
Naperville, DuPage Co., Tuesday evening, Oct. 22.
Wheaton, DuPage Co., Wednesday evening, Oct. 23.
Lombard, DuPage Co., Thursday evening, Oct. 24.

TO BOOKKEEPERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer would like to suggest, through your columns, to this very large class of servitors in the city, the propriety of organizing a Bookkeepers' Society. The object: mutual benevolence, and perhaps insurance; social entertainment, combined with intellectual advancement in this particular business; the sustaining of a Society lecture or reading-room, etc.; in fact, the mutual benefit of its members in every way.

Any one willing to co-operate in organizing such a society will please address

BOOKKEEPER,
Care Carrier 17.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1872.

EVANSTON.

The election held at Evanston, on Saturday, resulted in favor of organization as a village under the new provision of the statutes. One hundred and four votes were cast in its favor to thirty seven against. The new organization will confirm and more clearly define the powers the Trustees now have, besides conferring on them additional authority.

Feline Affection.

From the Hartford Times.

A young "Tom cat" was accidentally killed the other day at Hewins's billiard establishment, by a dose of Paris green and chloroform. A curious circumstance occurred at his death. A female cat, previous to the "Tom's" sudden illness, was extremely shy, came to the funeral, and tried, as far as she knew how, to alleviate his sufferings, and finally lay down beside him, clasping her paws around his neck. In this position she remained until she was taken away. When she saw the cat's dead body she set up a dismal caterwauling, which was only stopped by its removal from her sight. Who can say that cats are an unfeline race?

The Preparation of Tea.

The definite effects sought from tea-drinking over and above the mere comfort given by the hot liquid are produced by two ingredients of the leaf,—the alkaloid *theine* and the aromatic matter. The latter is what is chiefly valued by the refined connoisseur of tea; and accordingly he (or she) makes tea by pouring perfectly boiling water on a pretty large allowance of leaf, drinking off the first infusion and rejecting the rest. Made in this manner tea is, no doubt, not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a most useful restorative; but, unfortunately, so far from being cheap, it is a costly beverage, and the poor cannot afford to drink it. The plan

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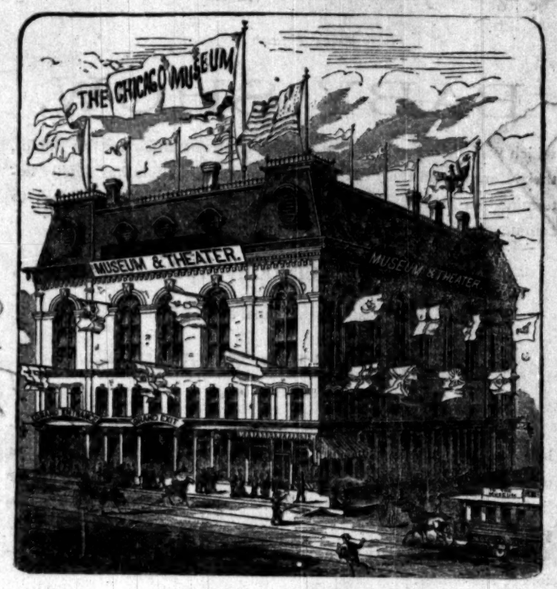

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Scribner's Monthly will be found exceedingly ... Articles on Northern ... burgh, and The Earth- ... an Serial Story) ... NICASTLE. ... in a different vein from the ... will incorporate much of ... interesting incident, and ... portant problems of Amer- ... this story by Miss Hallock ... gives to the public. ... na G. Rossetti, "H. H.," ... and Mrs. Elizabeth Akers ... orne's Last Bequest ... tes an able paper on the ... lled with curious lore, un- ... the Shadow. ... xpedition with Stan- ... ono. ... t Stories, The Titcom ... nd Kate Parkman's ... od, a new story writer. ... ial, At His Gates, is ... nts are unusually full. ... land writes about Father ... orm, Prayer and Pills, ... Power of the Affirmative, ... m, "The Song of a Rose;" ... Society, and Culture and ... " ... cents a Number. ... to new subscribers are ... new volume, which are. ... NER & CO., ... Broadway, N. Y. ... MAGAZINE. ... EADY: ... R NUMBER, ... Volume (1872-3) of ... Magazine. ... d Instruction. Edited by ... and W. G. BLAIKIE. ... Containing a great variety ... Articles, Choice Social ... among which are the fol- ... A Story of Struggles ... rd Garrett, author of ... ired Life." ... KEN. By Thomas ... in this Magazine ... AL STORY, ... nberg-Cotta Family."

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Bubbles.

Columns would be required to enumerate the medical bubbles that have risen to the surface and burst since Hostetter's Bitters became the standard tonic of the Western Hemisphere. Boasts the most extravagant, fabulous the most preposterous, even the most sickening, have in turn been employed to bolster up the worthless preparations that have from time to time been introduced, in the hope of dividing the field with that famous vegetable remedy. Signal failure has been the lot of each and all. The reputation of the Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, parental fevers, and all complaints to which the more sensitive sex are exclusively liable, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the clap-trap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their defiles.

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1 Cash Gift	8,000	25 Cash Gifts	400	each 10,000
1 Cash Gift	7,000	30 Cash Gifts	300	each 9,000
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The Drawing will positively and unconditionally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25 in order to give ample time

THE CHURCHES.

Interesting Services Yesterday at Christ Church.

Sermon by Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D.

Dedication of the Baptist Church at Highland Park.

REV. DR. CHENEY.

The services yesterday morning at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, were the first that have been held there for some seven weeks; the Rector, the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, having been absent during that time in Europe. During his absence, the interior of the church has been tastefully frescoed and otherwise improved, and yesterday morning it was filled to its full capacity. The service was read by Mr. George Thompson, whose rich voice added to the beauty of its rhetoric. The choir sang with much artistic skill the *Jubilate Deo*. Mrs. Watrous sang, in an alto solo, the thrilling hymn "What will it be to be there," with much expression and effect.

The service ended, Mr. Cheney appeared in his black gown, his face evidencing the gratification he afterwards expressed upon again meeting his people; and, from their past action, it is safe to believe that it would have been pleasing to his members if one by one, they could have arisen in their places, and in turn greeted him.

The sermon was a fine effort, being in itself powerful, and delivered with the vigorous oratory of an earnest man. The following are a few abstracts:

The text was taken from Rom. a, 14th verse, 17th chapter: "For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." Upon opening, Mr. Cheney said: The lapse of time has an influence like these days of Indian summer. Just as the forests are glorified by Autumn's banners of gold and crimson, flaunted from every tree-top—just as the ragged outline of the hills is mellowed and softened by the veil of smoky vapor that October hangs over the face of nature—so does the flight of time cast over past events an atmosphere at once beautiful and deceptive.

We see the events and characters of to-day in all the native ugliness and deformity that their nearness to ourselves reveals. But antiquity, like "distance, lends enchantment to the view." In our contrast of the present with the past, we grieve that our lot should have fallen upon an age so hopelessly degenerate. The principle to which I refer is illustrated even in our feeling in regard to the earlier days of the Church of Christ on earth.

There was a time, we say, when, in precept and practice, Christianity was so pure that we compare it to the stream new-born from crystal depths, and yet unpolluted by the muddy waters of tributary torrents. The very heathen, while they waged war upon them, were compelled to say: "How these Christians love one another." Alas! we sigh, how different the picture which the Church now presents! How rent and torn by conflict of opinion. How does bitter controversy poision the very fountains of brotherly affection. But beloved, while it is a glorious picture which appears on the canvass of the Acts of the Apostles, are we sure that we do not allow the haze of distance to obscure the real colors in which that picture was painted by the pencil of the Holy Ghost? Mr. Cheney then said: "That perhaps the early Church did not so widely differ from the Church of this day, for did not controversies exist in them even in the lifetime of the Apostles? Around certain points, both of doctrine and practice, the billows of polemic strife gathered their seething flood. I cannot pause to speak of the consummate wisdom with which St. Paul dealt with the difficulties which this early controversy involved. I prefer simply to-day to call your attention to the Apostle's definition of the Kingdom of God. He begins by telling what it is not. He says, 'The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink;' now, what did the Apostle mean by this assertion? I take it that St. Paul meant to teach that the Kingdom of God—or in other words, *true religion*—in the hearts of men—is not a *mere code of rules for the conduct*. This was not the work of the Church; but its business was rather to plant in men's hearts the love of Jesus, who died for them—to make the conscience a Christian conscience—abhorring whatever would grieve a loving Savior. And having done this, it left the minute details of each man's individual conduct to his own individual conscience. 'Train your conscience up by the Word of God, educate yourself to a Christian manhood. And then—rest what it may—live up to the teachings of your conscience.'

The speaker then went on to show that the Kingdom of God was in no sense a Kingdom of this present world, but that it was a spiritual Kingdom, of which Christ alone was the "Head over all to His body, which is the Church." "The Protestant Christians," he said, "universally acknowledge the Headship of Jesus, but the danger of our age lies in mistaking the Body, of which He alone is Head. Of what society of disciples can it truthfully be said, there is no unclean thing to mar its glorious purity? What communion of Christians can have the effrontery to claim for itself that it is that Body of which Jesus is the Head? For He is a spiritual King. His Kindom must be a spiritual Kingdom. It must be a spiritual rather than an outward and visible Church through which He breathes the blessings of His grace." Mr. Cheney then expressed his thankfulness that in America there was no established Church, and gave illustrations of its blighting influence in England, as witnessed by himself, during his travels, and showed, in forcible manner, how antagonistic an established Church was to the Apostels' words, "The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink."

Mr. Cheney then went on to show that the injury done was not so much to the dissenting as to the established Churches themselves, removing from them the holy spirit, and causing them to rely on outward organization and great numbers. He said that our Protestant Churches in America were in the same danger that the Established Church in England is in this regard. Said he, "Take the case of our American Episcopal Church. It had deep-rooted prejudices to encounter from the start, and its growth, in numbers, has not been remarkable. But it has grown rapidly in wealth,—and its influence over the more cultivated portion of our people is perhaps the natural effect of its sublime liturgical worship. And what is the result? Why, brethren, I frankly confess that the whole tendency of our Church is just now in the direction of building up a vast, compact, outward organization,—rather than lead souls to Jesus. Few of these poor men, whom the Savior called from their fishing on the Lake of Galilee could enter the precincts of one of our General or Diocesan Conventions, and behold its pomp and ceremony, he would feel that he had in some way strangely mistaken his place. Nor does our Church stand alone in this danger to regard the outward form." He here cited in length the spirit which animated the reunion of the Presbyterian branches, and referred also to the splendid organization of the Methodist Church, and said he feared its "very power would become its weakness."

Mr. Cheney then said, "Dear friends, once more in that spot—to me the dearest of earth—was more surrounded by those whom the tenderest intercourse and loving kindness of so many years have made like brothers and sisters to our pastor—I have two closing lessons. The one is that of loving admonition. Under circumstances of peculiar trial God has been pleased to bless this Church with abundant benediction. Cut off from our general ecclesiastical affinities, we have been s bonded at unity in itself. Persecution has only served to weld our hearts together. We have grown in numbers and in our general influence. O, let not Satan tempt you to trust to these things. The Kingdom of God is not in these things, but in righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. Beloved, the true Church of God is where His spirit dwells. Cut off, for the sake of Jesus, let us cheerfully go forth, bearing His reproach, and trusting that He who sees not with the short-sightedness of man, shall find His Church where the world looks not for it."

The reverend gentleman brought in numerous apt and beautiful similes, which we are compelled to omit from lack of space.

DEDICATION AT HIGHLAND PARK.

A special train left Chicago yesterday morning at 9.30 for Highland Park, to convey the Baptist friends of this city who desired to attend the Dedicatory Exercises of the First Baptist Church of that village. The church is situated in the most beautiful locality the town can prodnce, just opposite Hazel Park. The lot of 225 feet front was donated by the Highland Park Company. This church has been organized about seven months; the new building was commenced on the 1st of May last. It has a membership at the present time of over fifty. The church was neatly decorated with beautiful autumn leaves and evergreens. It is a frame building, built after the Gothic style.

In the morning the dedication of the Chapel took place. The exercises opened with a beautiful and appropriate voluntary, in which Miss Clara Willard took the leading part; invocation by the pastor, Rev. G. L. Wream. The Scriptures were then read and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Hurd. After this, Colonel James, Chairman of the Building Committee, made a statement of the financial condition of the church. He said that the total cost of the building was $13,000, of which amount $7,000 had been already subscribed, leaving the total deficiency $6,000.

Rev. W. W. Everts, of Chicago, then preached the dedicatory sermon. He selected as a text the second verse of the 84th Psalm: "My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God." It is not necessary to state that the discourse was a powerful and effective one, for it is the custom of the speaker to produce such. As is ever the custom on such occasions as this, after the sermon came the money question. $3,000 was asked for, and the leading men of the church are to be responsible for the remainder of the debt. About $3,500 was contributed, $500 more than was asked for. Among the principal donors were:

Dr. Everts, for two friends	$600
Dr. Everts	500
L. L. Greenleaf, of Evanston	300
A. McDaniels, Wilmette	100
S. B. Streeter and family	100
Jonas Sheets	300
G. L. Wream, the pastor	100
O. B. Mullen, of Chicago, cash	100
A friend	100
A friend	100
A friend (gave lot worth)	300
S. W. James, infant child of Colonel James	50
Roger Hawkins	50
Mrs. Myers	75

The above are but a few of the many that contributed. The exercises for the morning closed with music and the benediction by Dr. Everts.

In the afternoon the Recognition services took place; sermon by Rev. F. L. Chapell, of Evanston.

In the evening, preaching by the Rev. Dr. Hurd.

The house was well filled during each of these services, and the addresses and music all good. Miss Kittie Smith, formerly of Chicago, presided at the organ, and Miss Clara Willard, of Highland Park, officiated as leader of the choir.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

The funeral of the late Rev. A. W. Henderson was attended yesterday afternoon from his residence on Vernon avenue, Rev. Dr. Patterson officiating. Deceased was a clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination, and twenty-eight years ago was the first to establish in this city one of the higher grade of Young Lady Seminaries, encouraged in the enterprise by the gift of forty feet on South Clark, between Madison and Monroe streets, where, after several years of useful educational service, he was succeeded by A. J. Sawyer. Old residents will remember the low, roomy wooden structure, embowered in trees, and cut off from Clark street by a board fence, which was Mr. Henderson's school premises, the quiet residences of Clark street with their green lawns and white fences giving a character to the thoroughfare which it held until 1854. Mr. Henderson retired from teaching, and entered upon pulpit labors at Morris, and, later, at Elgin. The modest competence derived from the substantial improvement of his lot enabled him to spend several years abroad in the education of his children. He returned to this country, and was very active in Chaplain duties during the war. He was never idle, never lost his quiet power of winning results in doing good. Among his latest labors was the charge of several Japanese students who are members of his household. The life just closed was made honorable by steady usefulness, and many will mourn his loss and retain the benefits of association with them.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY.

Rev. Robert Collyer preached his morning discourse to a very large congregation, whose numbers were strongly indicative of there habilitation of the North Side. He prefaced by an eloquent reference to the test now going on for the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, and characterized it as only a part of the struggle of which this country must be the arena. He urged that every good citizen should be steadfast and firm in sustaining the enforcement of all laws that combat error. His reference was germane to his morning theme, which was an earnest and eloquent exhibit of the duty and the rewards of earnestness and labor, and especially of value to any and all who believe that middle life, and even advancing age bring the period of cessation from activity.

SERMON AT EVANSTON.

A large audience assembled in the Evanston Methodist Church, yesterday morning, to hear the first sermon of the new pastor, Dr. M. C. Briggs, late of Cincinnati. The Doctor is a very earnest man, and an interesting speaker, but evidently thought it better to keep the good wine until the last, and not preach his most able discourse on the first Sunday of his pastorate. His text was "To us there is one God, the Father."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

History of the Testing of Apples—Winter Apples for the Market—Fall Planting—Shall We Test New Varieties?—Summer Apples—A Horticultural Convention.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 19, 1872.

The season for the planting of orchards has again come in its order, and claims attention. Twenty years ago few farmers believed that fruit growing for market was a possible thing on the prairies; and, even fifteen years ago, few men were found who had sufficient faith in the business to plant on a large scale as far South as Mattoon. Coe and Percival near Port Byron, on the Mississippi; Dr. Pennington at Sterling; A. B. Whitney at Franklin; Grove and Minkler, near Aurora, had planted largely twenty years ago; but the public looked on with doubt in regard to their success. And, to a large extent, the doubters had it, for trees after tree died, and others refused to produce fruit. History was but repeating itself, for, out of some two thousand varieties that had been planted and proved in New England and New York, less than a dozen had become popular. The Western planter did not heed this, but went daft after new varieties, and filled his orchards with both the cast-off varieties and the new that the South, the East, and the North had to dispose of. We ought to have known that but few of these would suit our climate; but which of all of them was to be the select, the especial few, could only be decided by actual test. Theories were of no value, and the experience of other parts of the country went for nothing. So changed were the conditions of soil, climate, aspect, and shelter, that we had to work out a new line of investigation, and decide for ourselves what would best accord with the conditions presented. People came here from all parts of the apple-growing countries, and brought with them seeds, scions, and trees of their favorites; and no doubt that to-day there are in this State more varieties of the apple than in any other half dozen States in the Union. Many people complain of this, and now wish they had not run so much after novelties, and filled their orchards with such a long list of varieties. That was, no doubt, a mistake, to some extent; but it has given us a broader and better test than could otherwise have been reached. We may now count on a dozen varieties that have proved satisfactory. Some persons might consider this nothing but poor progress for the time and material put into the experiment; but it is better than all the older States accomplished in two hundred years. For their list of winter apples is less than ours. What have they of any value beyond the Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and Esopus Spitzenburg? Nothing of a grand character. While none of these have given us of the West much satisfaction, we have the Willow Twig, Wine-Sap, Smith's Cider, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Minkler, and Bonles' Janet. Not a long list, it is true, but quite as good as that of our Eastern friends. Of sweet apples, we have nothing well settled as yet. Thus far, no one variety has become very popular. One reason of this is, that there is very little demand for winter sweet apples. At the East, Talman Sweet is the leading winter variety, but with us it proves to be a very indifferent bearer. Then we have several varieties that promise well; among these are Roman Beauty, White Pippin, and a variety sent out under the name of Ohio Winter. It is a red apple, of full medium size, a profuse bearer, and a long keeper.

There are very many good apples that have more or less of local reputation, and when they are in the orchard, it would not be advisable to regraft them; but, it will pay to regraft the great majority of our apples. In my own grounds, this will be the order of the coming spring, when the varieties named will have attention.

In this connection, it is well to have a word in regard to

FALL PLANTING.

This is a matter depending on certain conditions. Not because A has made a success of it, nor of B's failure, are we to say that it is a success or a failure. We must remember that in farming, we have nothing to do with fixed rules, but must rely upon fixed principles, or, rather, the laws of Nature. When we base our plans upon such a foundation, we are on the high road to success. We often hear farmers say that they pursued the same course that A pursued last year, and that, while A was successful, they had made a failure; and such men lay the result to bad luck; and thus Mr. Bad-Luck has his reputation injured without cause. The fact is, good or bad luck is mainly depended on our own management.

A planted a hundred trees last fall, and lost nearly all of them, and says that fall-planting is unsafe. Most certainly it was last fall, for the ground was entirely too dry for the purpose, and it was unsafe to plant; and "The Farm and Garden" advised not to plant under such a condition of the soil. This fall, the soil is in better condition, and fall-planting is quite practicable. But the condition of the soil is not all; there are certain conditions of the trees. Trees of five or six years old, that have made moderate growth, and have had plenty of room in the nursery-rows, may be planted with full assurance of doing well; but, on the other hand, trees that have been stimulated into extra growth by manure and high culture need the shelter of the nursery, or should be healed-in, for such trees are too tender to bear the open exposure of the first winter.

It is always a good plan to get your trees in the fall, and, if it is not safe to plant them, they can be secured for the winter. In getting them in the fall, we can get better trees, for we have a larger stock to select from, and then we have more time and better roads to get them home; for I hold that no sensible farmer will order his trees from a long distance, when they may be had near by. "But," says B., "if my nurseryman charges double the price that I can get them for at the large nurseries, I must do so." But, my dear sir, those large nurseries grow trees to sell cheap. They crowd 20,000 trees on an acre, manure the ground heavily, and the result is a lot of whips, nice for packing for shipment, just such trees as the tree peddlers deal in; but they are unfit for an orchard. Go yourself to the nursery and select good stocky trees, with fair, round heads, and pay a reasonable price for them. Get them four or five years old, so large that 100 will fill your wagon-box, and 150 be as many as you can possibly pack on to the load. Such trees will be respected by the rabbits, and you will keep the stock out of the orchard, for the trees are too large to be pruned with the horns of a cow or an ox. I do not propose to go into any long argument in order to controvert the theories of the books in regard to the great superiority of small trees. I have simply to say that experience has proved that, to the farmer, the large trees are the most valuable, while, to the nurserymen, the smaller size give them the largest profits. In the fall of 1864, I planted about 1,000 apple-trees, of ages ranging from two to six years; and to-day the large trees show their superiority, not only in size and vigor, but in bearing. The rabbits killed some 75 of the small trees, and those have been replaced.

SHALL WE TEST NEW VARIETIES?

This question is often asked, to which I say, No. The Industrial University has an orchard of some 3,000 trees, supposed to contain some 1,000 or 1,200 varieties; but, in fruiting, probably one-half of these will prove duplicates. Should the plan be carried out, all the new varieties can be tested then, and thus save individuals a vast amount of trouble and anxiety. At present the orchard is in charge of Mr. Vickroy, a practical orchardist, who was educated to the business by his Samuel Edwards, of Louisville. The plan of this experimental orchard was originated by the Committee of Horticulture of the Board of Trustees; but the selecting of the trees was put in the hands of others, and some bad blunders made; but it is capable of being of great use to the tree-planting public.

The public have some rights in this institution that the Board of Trustees are bound to respect, if they expect money from the State; and this matter of testing all untried varieties of fruits is one of them. We can, therefore, turn this matter over to the University, and plant only those varieties that have made a fixed reputation, and, when others have been fully proved, it will be time to give them attention.

In planting an orchard for family use, the object is somewhat different, for then we consult individual taste, and also regard to what we have been accustomed to. As a general thing, we need add nothing to the winter list; but, for summer and autumn, it might be a little extended. When we plant for market, we must select those varieties that pay the best, or, in other words, those that produce good annual crops, and command a ready sale, at fair prices.

To do this, we must not have all regard for high quality; for, while the Lady apple may sell readily at $2.50 per bushel, it is less profitable than the willow twig at 50 cents. We must, therefore, take all things into consideration, if we would make a wise selection. Then, again, the farmer who grows apples for market should confine himself to a few varieties, for his customers will desire the same kinds,—that is, if they are good ones. For summer and fall apples, Sops of Wine, Red Astrachan, Lowell, Rambo, Fall Wine, Porter, Standard, and Snow are among the best. For sweet apples, Golden Sweet, Rumsdall's Sweet, Baker's Sweet, Pound Sweet, and Paradise are as good as any.

HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Galusha, the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, has called a Convention of delegates from the several Horticultural Societies of the State to meet at Bloomington, on Thursday, November 14. These delegates are to consult with the Executive Board of the State Society in regard to future plans, among which is that of State aid in regard to the publishing of the Annual Transactions of the Society. The State Society has been of great value in regard to fruit growing, and now field of usefulness might be widened so as to take in the garden, the lawn, and the plants that give a more cheerful aspect to the farmer's home. Mr. G. does not state in his letter the number of delegates from each society, and I suppose that any friend of Horticulture will be received into the Convention. Circulars will be issued at once, that will more fully explain the objects of the meeting. RURAL.

TO BOOKKEEPERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer would like to suggest, through your columns, to this very large class of servitors in the city, the propriety of organizing a Bookkeepers' Society. The object: mutual benevolence, and perhaps insurance; social entertainment, combined with intellectual advancement in this particular business; the sustaining of a Society lecture or reading-room, etc.; in fact, the mutual benefit of its members in every way.

Any one willing to co-operate in organizing such a society will please address

BOOKKEEPER,
Care Carrier 17.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1872.

EVANSTON.

The election held at Evanston, on Saturday, resulted in favor of organization as a village under the new provision of the statutes. One hundred and four votes were cast in its favor to thirty seven against. The new organization will confirm and more clearly define the powers the Trustees now have, besides conferring on them additional authority.

Feline Affection.

From the Hartford Times.

A young "Tom cat" was accidentally killed the other day at Hewins's billiard establishment, by a dose of Paris green and chloroform. A curious circumstance ocurred at his death. A female cat, previous to the "Tom's" sudden illness, was extremely shy, came to the funeral and tried, as far as she knew how, to alleviate his sufferings, and finally lay down beside him, clasping her paws around his neck. In this position she remained until she was taken away. When she saw the cat's dead body she set up a dismal caterwauling, which was only stopped by its removal from her sight. Who can say that cats are an unfeline race?

The Preparation of Tea.

The definite effects sought from tea-drinking over and above the mere comfort given by the hot liquid are produced by two ingredients of the leaf,—the alkaloid *theine* and the aromatic matter. The latter is what is chiefly valued by the refined connoisseur of tea; and accordingly he (or she) makes tea by pouring perfectly boiling water on a pretty large allowance of leaf, drinking off the first infusion and rejecting the rest. Made in this manner tea is, no doubt, not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a most useful restorative; but, unfortunately, so far from being cheap, it is a costly beverage, and the poor cannot afford to drink it. The plan which they adopt is that of slow stewing, the tea-pot standing for hours together upon the hob. The result of this kind of cooking is that a very high percentage of *theine* (and also of the astringent substances which are ruinous to the fine flavor) is extracted; and the tea, though poor enough as regards any qualities which refined taste would value, is, says the *Lancet*, decidedly a potent physiological agent.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.
Marion, Williamson County, Monday, Oct. 21.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
GOVERNOR T. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.
Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 22.
LaSalle, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Peoria, Thursday, Oct. 24.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Quincy, Saturday, Oct. 26.
GENERAL BLACK.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings.
THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, day.
Collinsville, Madison Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Thursday, Oct. 24, night.
Ramsey, Fayette Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Assumption, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.
THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 30.
THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Clinton, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Weybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.
JUDGE EUSTACE.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 28, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 30, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.
THE HON. W. H. NEECE.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings.
TEN HON. JOHN R. EDEN.
Neoga, Cumberland Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Newton, Jasper Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
St. Marie, Jasper Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, night.
New Liberty, Jasper Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Portersville, Crawford Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Hardinsville, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Russellville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Fairfield, Wayne Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
THE HON. JOHN N. GWIN.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Robinson, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Paris, Edgar Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
THE HON. W. K. WORTHINGTON.
Lawn Ridge, Peoria Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Southampton, Peoria Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Kickapoo, Peoria Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Trivoli, Peoria Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Kingston, Peoria Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Funk's School-House, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Bradford, Stark Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Duncan, Stark Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Brimfield, Peoria Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
The above are all evening meetings.
CHARLES PRINSE, ESQ.
Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Metamora, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Washburn, Woodford Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Henry, Marshal Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
THE HON. S. G. BRONSON AND CHAUNCY ELWOOD, ESQ.
Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Clinton, DeKalb Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Shabbona, DeKalb Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Mayfield, DeKalb Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.
Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Clinton, DeWitt Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Decatur, Macon Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Pana, Christian Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Petersburg, Menard Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Bensadstown, Cass Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Virginia, Cass Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Pekin, Tazewell Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Eureka, Woodford Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
GENERAL JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Dundee, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Yorkville, Kendall Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
THE HON. J. C. STOUGHTON.
Downer's Grove, DuPage Co., Monday evening, Oct. 21.
Naperville, DuPage Co., Tuesday evening, Oct. 22.
Wheaton, DuPage Co., Wednesday evening, Oct. 23.
Lombard, DuPage Co., Thursday evening, Oct. 24.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Bubbles.

Columns would be required to enumerate the medical bubbles that have risen to the surface and burst since Montgomery's Bitters became the standard tonic of the Western Hemisphere. Beside the most extravagant, fabrications the most preposterous, emit the most sickening, have in turn been employed to bolster up the worthless preparations that have from time to time been introduced, in the hope of dividing the field with that famous vegetable remedy. Signal failure has been the result of each and all. The reputation of the Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specific for indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, paroxysmal fevers, and all complaints to which climate, season or sex are exclusively liable, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the clap-trap monstrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their defiles.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

Extraordinary Inducements to New Subscribers.

BEGINNING OF THE NEW VOLUME.
AN AMERICAN SERIAL STORY.
A BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE ON RUSSIA.
A QUINTETTE OF POEMS BY WOMEN.
THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE DEVIL.
AN EXPEDITION WITH STANLEY.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The November Number of Scribner's Monthly which opens the new volume will be found exceedingly interesting. There are Illustrated articles on Northern Russia and St. Petersburgh, and The Earthquake of Arica.

There is the beginning of

Dr. Holland's American Serial Story
ARTHUR BONNICASTLE.

Autobiographical in form, and in a different vein from the earlier stories of this writer, it will incorporate much of personal experience, abound in interesting incidents, and deal with some of the most important problems of American life. The illustrations of this story by Miss Hallock will be among the best we have given to the public.

There are poems by Christina G. Rossetti, "H. H.," Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen.

Higginson writes of Hawthorne's Last Request.

Moncure D. Conway contributes an able paper on the Natural History of the Devil, filled with curious lore, under the title The Demons of the Shadow.

Edward King tells of An Expedition with Stanley, the Discoverer of Livingstone.

There are two excellent short stories, The Titcom Deficit, by Hiram Rich; and Kate Parkman's Wedding Days, by Eliza Wood, a new story writer.

Mrs. Oliphant's Splendid Serial, At His Gates, is continued.

The Editorial Departments are unusually full, able, and interesting. Dr. Holland writes about Father Hyacinthe, Civil Service Reform, Prayer and Pills, Preaching in Theatres, and The Power of the Affirmative. The Old Cabinet contains a Poem, "The Song of a Rose;" Nature and Science, Home and Society, and Culture and Progress sparkle with gems.

The Etching "is rather fishy."

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AMONG THE STRICKEN. By Thomas Guthrie, D.D.

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THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE commences a new volume with this present issue. Year by year this periodical has met with extended favor; and this its conductors accept as an indication to fresh effort to make the Magazine yet more fully realize its original object. They feel assured that their readers will regard the promises they are enabled to give respecting the new volume as some proof of their continued anxiety to attain this end.

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No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.
No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, Expenditures of the Government.
No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, arraigning Grant.
No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen C. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government to the neglect of the People's Business.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

A Hand-Book of Chemical Technology.

By Rudolf Wagner, Ph. D., Professor of Chemical Technology at the University of Wurtzburg. Translated and edited, from the Eighth German Edition, with extensive additions, by William Crookes, F. R. S. With 336 illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. 761 pages. Price, $5.00.

The several editions of Professor Rudolf Wagner's "Hand

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.

As will be seen in another part of this paper, there is to be a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and bankers at the Directors' room of the Board of Trade, on Monday, the 21st, a. m., to consider the expediency of petitioning Secretary Boutwell to relieve the money market by purchasing $44,000,000 of interest-bearing debt with the like amount of legal tenders retired by Secretary McCulloch. It does not appear yet where the movement originates, and the Directors of the Board of Trade simply offer the use of their room to any who may wish to discuss the question pro or con. The fact that there is to be a meeting does not prove any preponderance of opinion either for or against the issue of more greenbacks. Nevertheless, as an impression prevails in some quarters that there is a clamor on the part of merchants, manufacturers, traders, and farmers, for an increase in the volume of currency, it is altogether proper that everyone who feels any interest in either proving or disproving the correctness of this supposition should come, and bring his opinion with him. Aside from the question, practicability of getting the additional greenbacks into circulation, we submit to those who may argue the point, on Monday, whether the real object of an increased issue of greenbacks is not simply to make a rise in the price of gold; in other words, to cause a depreciation in the credit of the Government, by depressing the value of greenbacks. There is no doubt that an advance in the price of gold would assist the movement of the present crops, as it would inflate prices of grain so that, temporarily, they might disguise the present high freights; but it would also soon inflate the price of everything else, so that the farmer would have no larger margin left between what he gets his produce and what he pays for his clothing, provisions, and other necessaries of life. If there was any such demand for more currency, as many people seem to think, it would be created by the movement of the products. These would carry with them an available credit in the banks that would at once be turned into currency in the form of checks and bills of exchange.

The week closes on a quieter feeling in the money market, though it is extremely stringent yet, and the banks have not the capital on hand to accommodate half of the would-be borrowers.

In the open market good commercial paper sells at from 1¾ to 2 per cent per month.

The supply of New York exchange is increasing, and this brings us more greenbacks from the East. The evidence of this is that several banks ordered currency from New York to-day. As there is scarcely any currency going into the country now—on the contrary more is coming in than is going out—we may assume that the stock of currency here is being increased. This is attributable to the heavy movement of bonds, and also shows how the movement of the crops leaves a supply of currency at the place where the products are taken from. New York exchange sold between banks to-day at 1-10 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago Banks were unusually large this week, as follows:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 4,356,676.92	$ 436,000.05
Tuesday	3,547,670.65	317,923.55
Wednesday	4,060,976.54	311,533.65
Thursday	4,233,006.61	314,729.70
Friday	4,667,485.34	324,054.59
Saturday	4,085,277.41	451,199.03
Total	$24,230,094.47	$2,143,436.81

The following quotations of local stocks are reported by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
First National Bank	140	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Commercial Exchange National Bank	115	....
National Bank of Illinois	110	....
National Bank of Commerce	100	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Co.	160	170
Home National Bank	100	105
Chicago City Railway	170	190
West Division Railway	170	190
North Division Railway	....	105
Pullman Palace Car	113	115
Elgin Watch Company	100	108
Chamber of Commerce	100	102
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	100	....
Union Stock Yards	107	108

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Gold opened at 112¾, advanced to 113¼, declined to 112¾, and closed at 113⅛. Loans were 6 per cent to 1-16 for use.

The daily clearings were nearly $45,000,000.

The foreign exchange market closed up quiet at 108¾@108¾ for prime banker's 60-day sterling, and 110⅛@110¾ for sight.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $191,000 on account of interest, and $76,000 in the redemption of of 5-20 bonds.

The specie export for the week amounted to $625,260.

The money market was more active, and at interest, to-day, ranged from 4 to 7 per cent.

The bank statement is favorable, and shows that the banks have made a net gain of nearly $4,000,000 in their legal reserve. They now hold $8,027,475 above the 25 per cent required by law.

The Government and bond market was quiet and steady.

State bonds were quiet and steady.

The stock market was irregular, being higher in Pacific Mail and lower in Western Union. Pacific Mail opened at 95, advanced to 96, declined to 93¾, advanced to 96, reacted to 95¾, and finally advanced to 100¾. In the general list the declines ranged from ¼ to 3¼ per cent early in the day, but during the afternoon there was a partial recovery. Western Union declined from 78 to 75¾, then recovered to 77¾, closing at 76¾. Other fluctuations were generally unimportant. The general market was affected by unfavorable reports about the financial situation in Europe, sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64	115¾	New 5s	110¾
Coupons, '65	114¾	Coupons, 10-40s	111¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	61
Tennessee, old	74½	North Carolinas, old	39
Tennessee, new	74½	North Carolinas, new	35

STOCKS.

Canton	18½	St. Paul pfd	73¾
W. U. Tel	76¾	Wabash	41
Quicksilver	36	Wabash pfd	68
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	97½
Wells Fargo	96	Terre Haute	7
American Express	78½	Terre Haute pfd	45
United States Ex	78½	Chicago & Alton	104
Pacific Mail	100	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	96¾	C. & P.	93
Erie	18	C. & Q.	102¾
Erie pfd	41	C. & Q.	124¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	111	Lake Shores	90¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	111	Illinois Central	124
Pittsburg	97¾	C. C. & I. C.	75
N. W.	84½	C. B. bonds	93¾
N. W. pfd	91½	Ohio & M.	10
Rock Island	103	Ohio & M. pfd	104
St. Paul	40½	St. L. & P. & Erie	9

St. Paul pfd 73¾

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls	6,118		5,663	
Wheat, bu	105,263		89,148	
Corn, bu	196,058		258,063	
Oats, bu	76,703		58,634	
Rye, bu	4,740		367	
Barley, bu	56,430		38,435	
Grass seed, lbs	51,870		51,870	
Flax seed, lbs	230,540		212,960	
Provisions, lbs	114,500		10,000	
Cured meats, lbs	78,650		37,800	
Beef, brls			175	
Pork, brls			286	
Lard, lbs	6,810		262,500	
Tallow, lbs	17,199		22,000	
Butter, lbs	90,830		43,902	
Dressed hogs, No	33			
Live hogs, No	9,366		6,336	
Cattle, No	4,609		1,589	
Sheep, No	6			
Glides, lbs	53,044		52,900	
Highwines, brls	154		370	
Wool, lbs	1,600		42,580	
Potatoes, bbls	15,747		230	
Lumber, m feet	3,717		1,712	
Shingles, m	3,140		1,252	
Lath, m	630		256	
Salt, brls			1,445	

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated. There were none reported for the fire week, one year ago:

	Receipts.			Shipments.		
	Oct. 19, '72.	Oct. 12, '72.	Oct. 7, '71.	Oct. 19, '72.	Oct. 12, '72.	Oct. 7, '71.
Flour, brls	40,078	37,979	30,456	32,478	30,227	30,456
Wheat, bu	597,653	655,956	862,451	462,451	555,956	862,451
Corn, bu	776,150	903,631	1,095,499	1,095,499	903,631	1,095,499
Oats, bu	297,520	324,192	632,463	632,463	324,192	632,463
Rye, bu	30,794	33,984	122,565	122,565	33,984	122,565
Barley, bu	328,740	376,870	309,460	309,460	376,870	309,460
Live hogs, No	76,625	41,045	37,405	37,405	41,045	37,405
Cattle, No	9,539	10,288	10,654	10,654	10,288	10,654
	SALT MARKET.					
Flour, brls	23,264	31,778	30,887	30,887	31,778	30,887
Wheat, bu	652,974	629,563	674,634	674,634	629,563	674,634
Corn, bu	1,271,125	966,611	456,111	456,111	966,611	456,111
Oats, bu	322,658	459,584	711,623	711,623	459,584	322,658
Rye, bu	26,622	9,220	28,945	28,945	9,220	26,622
Barley, bu	360,218	257,778	182,459	182,459	257,778	360,218
Live hogs, No	46,378	27,778	32,920	32,920	27,778	46,378
Cattle, No	5,426	6,907	7,135	7,135	6,907	5,426

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption, 5,186 bu wheat; 387 bu corn; 7,283 bu oats; 1,154 bu rye; 10,673 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week, 17,546 bu wheat; 16,633 bu corn; 35,016 bu oats; 4,974 bu rye; 34,429 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 340 cars wheat; 245 cars and 35,750 bu corn; 55 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 111 cars barley. Total (761 cars), 828,000 bu.

The produce markets were again weak to-day, nearly every one being lower, while most of them were dull. The shipping movement in grain is proceeding slowly, but the grain being sent forward has all been bought previously, the business of buying for shipment being now paralyzed by the enormous freight rates ruling, and the certainty of even much higher figures if it should be known that parties are buying to ship. The vessel-men were asking 20c per bu to Buffalo to-day, and would undoubtedly have obtained it if there had been anything like competition for their favors. Under such a state of facts, the markets were left entirely in the hands of the speculative fraternity, and one of the strongest arguments that can be presented in their favor, as a class, is furnished by current quotations. But for these gentlemen there would have been no markets for a week past, and any man who was obliged to dispose of his property could only have done so at a much greater sacrifice than any made since the fire. The short interest have taken the offerings, when the shippers did not want them, and thus prevented a drop to a point very near to zero. In the grocery market no material changes were noticeable. The movement in most descriptions of side goods, as well as in the leading staples, was satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling was again firm. Choice and fancy coffees are becoming scarce, and prices, it is expected, will carry advance, an advance of ½c having recently been established at the East. Low grades are in fair supply, but are firm, in sympathy with the better qualities. Sugars are now in ample stock, and the feeling is less buoyant in consequence of the weak, but immaterial "softening" of prices is looked for, as refiners are firm in their demands at full former rates. Syrups are active and firm, as are also spices. Rice, soaps, candles, and other goods rule steady, as previously quoted. Dry goods met with a good demand, and prices were again steady and uniform. The active season of country merchants continues large, and the order business is also liberal. Butter is more plenty, and less firm, though without quotable decline. Cheese is fairly active, and firm. Coal was in good request, and soft varieties were exceedingly firm, owing to the reduced condition of stocks. Fish continue active, with but slight variation in prices. Dried fruits remain quiet. The hay market was again overstocked, and the feeling was decidedly weak, buyers refusing to pay yesterday's prices. Wholesale dealers are only offering $17.50@18.50 for loads of prime pressed timothy—a reduction of 50c per ton. Hides were unsettled. The demand was small, and prices were nominally a ½c lower, sales making at 10¾@11c for heavy, and at 11¾@12c for light green cured. The demand for brick, lime, cement, etc., is undiminished, and former prices are firmly adhered to. Cooperage is rather quiet; flour barrels are in good demand and firm at present quotations. Iron, steel, tin, and nails are active and unchanged. The lumber trade was fair to-day; prices remain the same as yesterday. There was no perceptible improvement in the market for broomcorn; there is a large amount of old corn in the hands of Eastern dealers, and, until it is used up, shippers do not look for a very decided improvement in the market. Wool is unchanged; dealers report some inquiry for fine qualities, but aside from this nothing was done. Hops are quiet, being only in light demand among brewers for immediate wants. Seeds were very quiet; prices steady and unchanged. Eggs are lower, owing to increased receipts. Poultry and game in limber supply, and is still weak at reduced prices. The market for potatoes is unchanged; peach-blows sell readily at 45@50c, on track; other varieties are dull, mixed being offered at 29@30c, with no buyers. Apples, grapes, and other fruits are in ample supply, and in fair demand at previous prices.

Highwines were quiet, but firm, there being a fair demand which absorbed all the offerings, and there would have been more had more been placed on the market. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 88c per gallon.

Lake freights were strong, but quiet, at about the same rates as on Friday, at 17c for corn, and 18¾@18¾c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, and 19c for wheat to Kingston. A total of 5 charters was reported, which will carry out 190,000 bu, and 87,000 bu of corn. The relatively low rate to Kingston was due to the fact stated in this column this morning, that there is little demand for vessels to that port.

Provisions were quiet, but there was more inquiry on the one day than in the whole of any previous week of midsummer. There was also a very good demand, but buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Packers are not disposed to concede on contracts ahead, as they think it probable that even if the hogs are rushed in so fast in the beginning of the season as to cause a further drop in prices, the result will be that there will be no fat hogs in the latter part of the season, and the revision from which to cut the meats that are favorites on the continent of Europe. Pork was steady, the only demand being for future. Lard was dull and weak, and our reduction in quotations made now should probably have been made several days ago. Meats were in most demand, on foreign account, and it was rumored that several rather large meat contracts have been made within the past two weeks that were not reported. The demand is principally for equal quantities of long and short clear middles, deliverable in December, for which 6¾c is bid, and 7c generally asked. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October, $14.25@14.50; do, seller December or January, $12.50@12.62½; do, seller February, $12.75; do seller March, $12.75@12.87½. Lard, cash, 7¾@8c for round lots of winter; do, seller December, 7¾@8c; do, seller January, 7¾@8c; summer rendered, 7¾; dry salted shoulders, 6@6½c; short ribs, 10@10½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 11¾@12c, and green hams firm at 8½@9c for present delivery; 8@8½c seller November; 7½@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 4¾@4½c; do short ribs, 7c. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¾@6¾c for Cumberlands; 7½@6¾c for short ribs; 8¾c for long clear; 7c for short clear; 8¾c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork at $14.50; 600 brls do seller December at $12.50; 1,000 brls do, seller January at $12.50; 250 tcs lard, seller January, at 7¾c; 100 tcs summer lard at 8c; 20 tcs do at 7¾c; 50 brls prime packers' tallow at 8c. The receipts for the week comprise 503,440 lbs meats, and 49,070 lbs lard. The shipments include 1,044 brls beef; 2,118 brls pork; 1,203,670 lbs meats, and 1,036,725 lbs lard.

Flour was very dull to-day, being reported more plenty, and easier, in New York, and in addition to our local weakness in wheat. Hence the shippers were out of the market, and the only buying was done by home dealers. Holders generally reported prices as unchanged. Sales have been reported of 100 brls spring extras (Orientals) at $7.00; 200 brls do (Glen) at $6.75; 20 brls do, at $6.37½; 50 do, at $6.00; 200 brls do, at $5.50; 25 brls do, on private terms; 100 brls buckwheat flour at $7.50; Total, 695 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00; 30 tons do, at $9.75, all on track.

Wheat was less active, weak, and 1½c lower, being rumored to be lower in Liverpool; while New York was unchanged, so far as holders were concerned, nothing being said in the despatches about buyers. Lake freights were again held up, with a scarcity of vessels, and a glut on the railroads that seems to render almost hopeless the attempt to ship out wheat as fast as it arrives here, while the stringency of the money market threatens to make it equally difficult to hold as to let go. Hence further weakness, and the strong ones into whose hands the bulk of the wheat changed a few days ago, prove not to be strong enough, or not willing, to take care of the fresh additions to our stocks in the shape of current receipts. There were plenty of guesses on the floor to-day that wheat will touch $1.00 per bu before long. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened at $1.11, declined to $1.09¾, advanced to $1.10¾, dropped to $1.09, and closed dull at $1.09¾. Seller November sold at $1.08¾@1.10¾, closing at $1.09. Seller the year sold at $1.08¾@1.10¾, closing at the inside. Seller December sold early at $1.11. No. 1 spring closed at $1.15; No. 3 do at 97c; and rejected do at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16¾; 400 bu do at $1.15; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.10; 2,800 bu do at $1.09¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 48,800 bu do at $1.09¾; 25,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 21,200 bu do at $1.09¾; 28,200 bu do at $1.09; 9,200 bu No. 3 spring at 95c; 5,600 bu do at 97½c; 4,800 bu do at 97c; 3,600 bu rejected spring at 87c; 1,600 bu do at 86c. Total, 161,400 bu.

Corn was dull, and ¼@⅜c lower, from causes similar to those operating in the case of wheat; being also quoted inactive and tame in New York. It was not wanted here except by the short interest, and they took hold but sparingly, expecting still lower prices. Hence regular was very dull, while strictly fresh receipts were relatively firm, being bought to carry against November options—they closed at 30½c. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 30¾c, and declined to 29¾c, closing at 30c. Seller November sold at 31@31½c, closing at 31½c. Seller December sold at 31c. Rejected was dull at 28¼c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 30½c; 14,400 bu do at 30⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 30¾c; 21,200 bu do at 30¾c; 25,000 bu do at 30½c; 25,600 bu do at 30¾c; 65,000 bu do at 30c; 20,000 bu do at 29¾c; 2,000 bu rejected at 28¾c; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 31½c afloat. Total, 208,000 bu.

Oats were dull and about ½c lower, in spite of reports that New York was stronger. The market was especially weak on cash lots, which were offered at one time at 30½c, though the range of sales was 31@31¼c on regular; and 21½@22c for fresh receipts. Seller November was steady at 23¼@23½c; and seller December quiet at 23¼@23½c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 22c; 9,000 bu do at 21¾c; 2,400 bu do at 21¼c; 5,600 bu do at 21¾c; 10,000 bu do at 21c; 5,400 bu rejected at 19½c; 2,400 bu do at 19¾c; 1,600 bu do at 19c. Total, 40,000 bu.

Rye was dull at yesterday's inside quotations, buyers holding off in view of the weakness in other grain. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 50¾c; and 400 bu rejected at 46c.

Barley was weak, declining 2@3c on No. 2, and 2c on No. 3, in sympathy with other grain; and directly in consequence of high freights, which was a bar on shipments. Hence, the demand was restricted to the supply of local wants, and a few speculators "jumped on it," succeeding in hammering it down most effectually. No. 2 opened at 63c, and declined to 60@60½c, at the close. No. 3 declined to 45c in regular houses, and to 46c in houses where most wanted. Seller November sold at 59½@61c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 15,800 bu No. 2 at 63c; 2,800 bu do at 62½c; 10,000 bu do at 62c; 2,400 bu do at 61¼c; 8,200 bu do at 61½c; 10,000 bu do at 61c; 9,000 bu do at 60¼c; 2,400 bu No. 3, at 47½c; 3,200 bu do at 47c; 1,600 bu do at 46½c; 11,200 bu do at 46c; 1,600 bu do at 45½c; 1,600 bu do at 45c; 1,200 bu rejected at 37c; 2,000 bu do at 36c; 1,200 bu do at 35½c; 4,000 bu do at 35c; 1,600 bu do at 33½c; 4,000 bu do at 33c; 400 bu do at 32½c; 400 bu do at 32c; 400 bu do at 31½c; 800 bu do at 31c; 400 bu do at 30½c; 400 bu do at 30c; 400 bu do at 29½c; 800 bu do at 29c; 2,000 bu do at 28c; 800 bu do at 27½c; 400 bu do at 27c; 400 bu do at 26½c; 400 bu do at 26c; 400 bu do at 25½c; 400 bu do at 25c; 400 bu do at 24½c; 400 bu do at 24c; 400 bu do at 23½c; 400 bu do at 23c; 400 bu do at 22½c; 400 bu do at 22c; 400 bu do at 21½c; 400 bu do at 21c; 400 bu do at 20½c; 400 bu do at 20c; 400 bu do at 19½c; 400 bu do at 19c; 400 bu do at 18½c; 400 bu do at 18c; 400 bu do at 17½c; 400 bu do at 17c; 400 bu do at 16½c; 400 bu do at 16c; 400 bu do at 15½c; 400 bu do at 15c; 400 bu do at 14½c; 400 bu do at 14c; 400 bu do at 13½c; 400 bu do at 13c; 400 bu do at 12½c; 400 bu do at 12c; 400 bu do at 11½c; 400 bu do at 11c; 400 bu do at 10½c; 400 bu do at 10c; 400 bu do at 9½c; 400 bu do at 9c; 400 bu do at 8½c; 400 bu do at 8c; 400 bu do at 7½c; 400 bu do at 7c; 400 bu do at 6½c; 400 bu do at 6c; 400 bu do at 5½c; 400 bu do at 5c. Total, 76,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were moderately active, prices remaining about the same as at the close of the morning. No. 2 spring wheat opened at $1.08¾, advancing to $1.09¼@1.09¾, seller the month or seller November, closing at $1.09¾; and $1.07 seller the year. Corn sold at 30½@30¾c seller the month, and 31¼c seller November, closing at 30¾c seller the month. Lake freights declined to since the close of 'Change; no charters this afternoon. Other grain was neglected.

It is computed that $75,000,000 worth of fuel is burned yearly in the United States, and that $100,000,000 worth of lumber is also used annually in building and in manufactures.

A Tennessee decision says no license or special tax is required in order to enable a person to purchase tobacco of a Sheriff or any other person, but where one makes a business of buying and selling tobacco, he is required a special tax, either as a wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco or a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, as the case may be. The liability attaches at the selling, and the amount of selling determines the amount of tax to be paid.

HIDES.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:

As compared with the first nine months of last year our importations of foreign hides fall short 567,683, while the receipts of domestic hides show a falling off in the same period of 1,405,000. The following are the receipts for nine months of 1872 to be over 300,000 less than for the same period in 1871. If to this difference we add that made by the larger stock of hides now held in first hands, we find that the number of hides marketed in New York thus far this year will fall short about 450,000, as compared with the number for the same time in 1871. This falling off is more than made up in the import demand we have had for leather—the total shipments for the year amounting to over one million sides—ought certainly to afford an advantageous turn in the prices for tanners in the prices of soft leather.

Of the foreign hides which show the greatest falling off are the imports of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo show a diminution of nearly 300,000, and of Rio Grandes we are more than 100,000 short, while of New Orleans and Texas hides the receipts are largely increased. The falling off in our receipts of South American hides, and the high prices at which they have been held, has been due, no doubt, to the active competition of the English and Continental tanners.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following as the imports of New York during August:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Entd for cons'n	$10,732,222	$23,030,484	$32,333,319
Entd for warehs	12,399,961	12,399,961	12,239,624
Free goods	1,141,295	1,047,145	7,256,732
Specie and bull'n	450,726	236,995	94,994
Tot. ent. at ports	$30,360,022	$38,403,285	$42,987,085
Withdrn wn from warehouse	11,326,475	12,399,961	29,874,347

For the eight months, from Jan. 1, the imports compare with former years, as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ent. for cons'n	$119,179,673	$143,864,064	$141,994,383
Ent. for warehg	85,387,812	102,483,304	138,845,372
Free goods	8,671,385	19,875,945	30,140,545
Specie and bull'n	7,788,675	5,255,087	2,914,439
Total ent. at port	$233,926,944	$271,378,400	$313,894,378
Withdrawn from warehouse	80,203,700	85,725,447	94,250,792

Some idea of the business done at the Custom House during August may be gleaned from the following table. The receipts for the month were greatly in excess of the year, although the duties were considerably lower, the receipts for the month considerably below last year, but the deficit will probably be made up by the increased receipts of September:

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
In Aug	$14,078,612.90	$16,922,329.65	$12,338,158.81
Seven mos.	78,174,652.47	86,027,055.26	81,078,870.09

T'l 8 mo.s | $92,253,265.37 | $102,949,384.91 | $100,409,026.81

The export movement shows a moderate increase over last year, though not so great as was reported for July. The total of domestic merchandise and foreign goods re-exported, exclusive of specie, was $20,463,745, against $19,510,537 in 1871, and $13,431,496 in 1870. Specie was a trifle under August, 1871, as will be seen by the annexed comparative statement:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dom. merchandise	$12,599,436	$18,950,749	$19,569,229
Foreign free goods	833,316	1,485,319	894,516
Foreign dutiable	208,944	461,249	849,061
Specie and bullion	10,548,076	2,701,287	2,686,905
Total exports	$24,189,772	$23,598,604	$23,999,711
T'l exclusive specie	13,431,496	15,510,637	20,463,745

The value of our exports during the eight months ending with August was $203,932,949, against $207,-[illegible] last year. Included in these totals are specie and bullion to the value of $56,943,785 and $56,489,604 respectively. We bring forward the totals as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dom. merchdise	$111,464,486	$146,884,092	$130,182,085
For. free goods	321,444	809,035	1,066,046
For. dutiable	6,854,123	5,134,850	6,785,035
Specie and bullion	44,311,127	55,489,604	56,949,785
Total exports	$162,781,180	$207,831,741	$203,932,949
Total exclusive of specie	118,440,183	152,442,137	146,969,214

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.

ALCOHOL—Was active and firm, prime ranging from $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet. Eastern dealers have a large surplus of old corn, and, consequently, are not disposed to buy. Hence, do not anticipate a very active trade. A few sales are being made to supply deficiencies in particular grades, but, as a general thing, the market is quiet and steady at the following quotations: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $130.00 @150.00 for choice hurl.

BRICKS—Are in moderate demand; the receipts are fluctuating. There are no variations in prices to note today. Choice hand-picked navies bring about $2.60@2.75; fair medium from $2.30@2.50; common, $1.80@ 2.25. Sales were reported of 10 sacks navy at $2.50; 10 do at $2.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued activity and firmness is noticeable in this department. There were no changes in prices to-day. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superius do, $4.00@4.50; Rockendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock forest, range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $23.00, del; Racine, $20.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@4.50. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Price per box.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	5	$ 5.75	$ 7.50
7x10 to 8x10	6	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x15	7	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x18	8	7.50	11.00
10x12 to 12x16	8	8.00	12.00
14x16 to 16x20	9	8.50	13.00
14x22 to 16x24	9	9.00	14.00
18x22 to 18x30	9	10.50	16.00
20x22 to 24x30	9	12.00	18.00
26x28 to 24x36	9	13.00	21.00
26x24 to 26x40	9	14.00	24.00
28x26 to 28x44	9	15.00	26.00
21x36 to 30x48	9	16.00	27.00
30x36 to 32x52	9	17.00	30.00
30x40 to 32x56	9	18.00	32.00
34x36 to 34x60	9	19.00	33.00
36x36 to 40x60	9	20.00	35.00

BUTTER—In the butter market a fair degree of activity was witnessed, and aside from choice grades, which, under a better supply, were a shade lower, there was no new feature to note. The demand for shipment as well as to supply local wants, was of a liberal character, and the following prices were being realized: Strictly choice dairy, 18@22c; fair to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Was quiet and firm at unchanged prices. Stocks of grain bags are small, but of burlaps, grasses, and wool sacks the supply is full. We repeat our quotations: Stark, 18½c; Ludlow, 25½c; Lewiston, 24c; American, 23½c; Otter Creek, 24c; pure lap bags, 4 and 5 ox, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 13 @14c; do double, 26c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—Continues in good demand, and remains firm at former quotations. Prices are higher at the East, and the tendency here is upward. We quote: Factory, 12@13c; following the quotations of New York factory, 15@ 15½c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—This market was active and strong, the advance in prices noted on Friday being fully sustained. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $10.00@10.50; Lackawanna, $10.00@10.50; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@ 10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $9.00@ 10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@ 9.50; Indiana, $8.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $8.50.

COOPERAGE—Flour barrels are in good demand and firm at present quotations, otherwise but little was done, and prices remain as yesterday. Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.50@1.55; whisky tarcels, $1.50@1.55; flour barrels, 50@55c; tobacco staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@7.00; circle flour headings, $6@9 ♈ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ♈ m; pork and beef hoops, $25.00@30.00 ♈ m; whisky headers staves, $23@27.00 ♈ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Met with fair inquiry at previous quotations; pears selling at $3.00@4.00 per box. Peaches, 256 per lb, sales embrace 25 boxes peach at $4.00@4.50; 20 do at $3.75.

EGGS—Are coming in freely, and under a light demand, are quotable at 21@24c; strictly fresh, 24@25c. Shipping quotable at 20c; 3 brls and 30 cases sold at 20c.

FEATHERS—The demand continues good, both for home consumption and shipment, the receipts are ample, and former prices are sustained. Prime live geese quoted at 70@75c from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½c; for mixed feathers prices range from 20@50c, according to quality.

FISH—In the fish market there was no material change. The demand was again fairly active both on local account and to supply the wants of the interior trade, and firmness is still a prominent feature of the market. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 2 do, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $6.50@9.75; No. 2 do, $4.00@4.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 do shore, kits, 1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $5.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $16.00@16.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Prices were unchanged. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; per drum of 25 lbs, 18@20c; Malaga raisins, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@ 2.35; blackberries, new, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 35@ 37c; pitted cherries, 20@23c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; quarters, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, unpeeled, 3@3½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 5½@6c.

GAME—The offerings were large, and demand comparatively light, which tended to produce a decline in prices. We note sales of 215 doz prairie chickens at $3.50@5.75; 8 doz Mallard ducks at $3.00; 28 doz at $2.50@3.75; 16 doz quail at $1.50; 75 do tame do at $1.50; 8 doz snipe at $1.25; 3 doz quail at $2.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Were fairly active, yesterday's prices being generally adhered to. Apples are moving readily; grapes are in limber supply, and improving. Sales include 50 brls apples at $2.50; 75 at $2.25; 35 do at $2.00; 75 brls at $1.00@2.00; 130 brls at $1.50@1.75; 1 car choice at $2.25, delivered; 1 car on track at $2.00 @2.50; 75 baskets quinces at $2.00@2.50; 90 do pears; 50 baskets peaches at 75@75c; 50 baskets Catawba grapes at $1.15; 150 do at $1.00@1.10; 40 at 90c; 75 cases (36 lbs) at $3.00; 45 cases Isabella at $3.50; 10 do at $2.75; 40 brls cultivated cranberries at $11.75@12.00; 10 brls do at $9.75; 50 brls do at $12.00; 80 brls do at $11.00.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade no new features were developed. A fairly active inquiry existed for coffees, syrups, and spices, but other goods in the list were quieted quiet. Choice coffees were firm, and as prices have recently advanced at the East the market here is stronger. Sugars are now in ample supply, but are still very firm, as there has

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

...Districts and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton to Speak in Chicago To-Morrow Evening.

...Rallies Saturday Night in the Fourth, Fifth, and Twelfth Wards.

...Independent Candidate for Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward.

THE GREAT MEETING.

...meeting will be held in this city ...evening, 23d inst., on Market street, ...Indiana and Randolph, which will be ...by Governor T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and ...Gen. A. G. Thurman, United States ...of Ohio, is also expected. Let the ...of Reform in this city make such a de... that night as will show the ...of this city that their doom is sealed.

FIFTH WARD.

...ing of the Greeley and Koerner Club of ...Ward was held at the corner of Twenty-...Wabash streets on Saturday evening. ...Talley presided. There were over one ...and fifty persons present. H. H. Addison addressed, and appealed to all men ...and their country to overthrow the corrupt ...who were centralizing power ...endeavoring to overthrow State ...and destroy constitutional liberty. ...in November would place in jeopardy ...ability of the Republic. He alluded to the ...election, and spoke of the frauds ...there by the Cameron Ring, asking if ...man would believe that the people of ...elected Hartranft, Governor by a majority of 60,000. The people all over the country ...pathetic,—indifferent to politics, their ...being absorbed by business; the corruptionists, and were running it to suit ...; and would, if not hurled from ...and the people in fetters from which ...could not extricate themselves without difficulty. The existing state of things was alarming, and must be changed if the people desired their liberty. The Liberal movement ...perfect Reform and Reconciliation, ...candidates, Horace Greeley, for example, ...qualified to restore harmony ...throughout the entire country, and ...Civil Service Reform, and place the ...States where they stood before the ...became a synonym for corruption and ...Rings and nepotism.

HON. E. G. GAULFIELD

...next speaker. He had come to endeavor ...in the minds of those present a just ...of the condition in which the ...people had been placed; to talk to ...as a Democrat, one who always ...that the fundamental principles ...Government had been preserved ...Democratic party. He believed if the ...ment was to be saved, it was to be ...upon those principles. Prejudices had ...justly excited against the party. The ...of the country being endangered, and ...by white of themselves to remember existing ...said to the Republicans, pick out one ...own men and we will help you to save ...nation from anarchy and destruc... The good men of the Republican party—...who loved their country and desired to ...serve it intact—had left it, and were now ...to transmit the same boon to their ...as their fathers transmitted to them. The ...question was, "Shall this Government be ...by Governor Morton pocket-vetoed this ...night, asking if the people could be ...that the Republican party desired to de... the Government? If they did not, they ...acting in a very peculiar way; fleecing from ...public treasury to retain themselves in ...; centralizing power in Washington; ar... and imprisoning men without cause; ...away the public lands. Objections ...to in the letter of Greeley, he was honest ...and would do what he had promised ...and he was far preferable to Grant, ...surrounded by men whom everybody ...to be dishonest. Greeley had abused the ...party, and there was reason for it; ...and John Logan were members of it ...he did so. The Democrats had abused ...return, and the accounts were balanced. ...General Grant knew nothing of ...duties of the Government, and no more ...Constitution than Ben Butler did of the ...Prayer and the Fifth commandment. ...was ignorant and careless about the performance of his duties. He did not seemingly ...messages sent to Congress, although it ...opposed he wrote them. He recommended ...to authorize Governor Bullock to administer the iron-clad oath to the members ...Georgia Legislature, in order ...he might turn some of ...and get control of the money of the ...When told that that was a very strange ...thing, Grant replied: "Well, I do not ...stand that myself, Morton put that in." ...keeping the oath he took to send his ...to Congress? Was that a proper way of ...conduct? It was not, and such a precedent to the country. Morton ...the people of the North should not be ...about the South; that the KuKlux law ...be kept in force until outrages ceased. ...no truth in the reports about outrages ...they were gotten up by the carpet-...to frighten the negroes, and induce ...to vote the Republican ticket. How was it ...Virginia, and Tennessee, and ...where the Liberals had ...Peace and order prevailed. ...had travelled in the South, and as... there was more crime committed in Chi... and more outlawry in our own streets than ...whole South. The South was the strongest ...the Democracy, and that was the reason ...Ku-Klux law; the people there "must be ...that treason is a crime." Had they not ...that; hadn't their property been ...they been thoroughly subjugated? Was that fair? Had debts been increased so ...would probably never be paid? Was ...common? Why should they be trampled ...and insulted by a lot of scala... ...gathering their crumbs? Why could get ...by two States in the South—...and Mississippi—had not had a carpet-...Governor, their debts had not increased, but in every other State the ...had run away and millions upon ...of debt had been piled up, property had ...and taxes increased tenfold. And ...Ku-Klux law must be kept up "to teach ...what treason is." By bankrupting ...States, prospery in the North was ...and our bonds reduced in value; ...in the North had no sympathy for ...Southern people, they should, from ...be willing to permit them to assist ...the national debt, and to ...the prosperity of the ...; inclusion, the speaker urged ...to rally around the nominee ...Republicans and Democrats, and ...Cameron, Butlers, Mortons, and ...other men, who were corrupting ...and using the people's money to ...selves in power.

TWELFTH WARD.

...meeting of the Liberals of the ...Ward was held yesterday evening, at ...Hucker and Kenzie streets. It had ...to hold it in the saloon, but the ...was great, and the weather so fine that ...crowd into the open air became necessary. ...sidewalks were crowded with men, ...with marked attention until the ...which was occasionally unpleasantly ...by the whistling of engines, was ...O. L. Mann introduced ...CARTER H. HARRISON, ...for Congress in that district, ...made a telling and forcible speech; ...on National issues, and pointing out ...dangerous, numbers of whom were ...special necessity of their voting for ...ticket in order to put an end to the ...of things so dangerous for them. ...to his own candidacy were received ...hearty cheers.

...E. J. TURNER, ...State's Attorney was the next ...and was received by the re... ...of the audience that it was ...Mr. Reed to quit a place he had ...The speech of Colonel Turner

...was brief, but eloquent and pointed, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He was followed by

CAPTAIN CONNETT,

...in one of his characteristic and stirring speeches, ...in which he exhorted the Democrats to do their duty, and to vote for the excellent men who were presenting themselves for their suffrages.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for the Liberal ticket.

FOURTH WARD.

A rousing meeting of the Liberals of the Fourth Ward was held Saturday evening at the Broadway House on State street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Mr. B. F. Driscoll, candidate for Alderman, was appointed Chairman of the meeting. On taking the chair,

MR. DRISCOLL

said this meeting had been gotten up without notice. He was not a politician and had been put forward as candidate for Alderman. He did not look for the nomination, but would accept it for the sake of the Liberal Reform cause, and to further, as much as possible, the interests of the voters of the Ward living west of State street. A man was to be elected who would look to the poor man's interest. He pledged himself, if elected to perform his duties to his constituents.

CONGRESS G. A. ANDERSON

was called upon, and spoke briefly. He would not speak on national topics, but would confine himself to local topics. On this he insisted upon the necessity for good men in local offices. National offices could not and did not possess any weight in the choice of local representatives. Aldermen and county officers must be elected on grounds of personal aptitude, honesty, and capacity. He would commend Mr. Driscoll to the ward as such a representative.

CAPTAIN W. W. ROBERTS

was called upon. He said the Grant men in Pennsylvania had not gained so much from their recent victory as was felt at the first intelligence. The frauds were leaking out, and more would follow. It was not infrequently the case that the beaten party cried "fraud," but never was this cry reiterated with more cause than on this occasion. The three States would vary more in the Presidential vote than ever before. He prophesied a brilliant victory for the Liberal party—after all, pointed out the necessity for reconciliation with the South for the benefit of the whole country.

CAPTAIN BUTLER

followed, and in a few brief words called upon his hearers not to be discouraged by the result of the October elections. The cause of Liberal reform was one which could survive worse assaults than those frauds which secured the election of Cameron's clique. The Liberal party had a high and holy mission, and its cause was sacred. It must win, and would without doubt be recognized as the party of the future.

Other speakers followed and kept the meeting alive until a late hour.

SIXTEENTH WARD ALDERMAN.

The following correspondence explains itself:

To Lawrence Proudfoot, Esq., No. 494 Wabash avenue:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, being dissatisfied with the regular nominee for Alderman of said Ward at the coming election, do most respectfully solicit your consent to become the Independent candidate for that office. We have every confidence in your ability, fidelity, and integrity, and appreciate the efforts that you made in our behalf, when you filled the office of Alderman for our ward several years since, and we now pledge you our hearty support.

Brice A. Miller,	Martin Lewis,
Peter M. Balkin,	John Meyer,
H. O. McDaid,	John Schamberg,
Leonard Fulch,	William Whitney,
John Adriance,	D. R. Hale,
Thomas Foster,	F. A. Cleveland,
Charles P. Buckingham,	D. D. Spencer,
Franklin Hathaway,	Charles A. Stewart,
J. D. C. Whitney,	John H. Foster,
John Engberg,	A. B. Obermann,
John W. Gregg,	Griffith H. Jones,
E. F. Whitmore,	Henry Schmiedekopf,
Charles Kennitz,	Jacob Huber,
	and 300 others.

ANSWER.

Messrs. Dr. A. Miller, Peter M. Balkin, H. O. McDaid, John Macauley, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter requesting me to allow my name to be used as an Independent candidate at the coming election, to represent you in the Common Council of the City of Chicago, is received, and, gentlemen, to thank you for the kind sentiments therein expressed. In reply I would say that I am at your service, and should you elect me to the office named, I will do all in my power to subserve the interests of the city at large, and of the Sixteenth Ward in particular. Yours, very truly,

LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1872.

CARPETS.

The Manufacture of Vienna Carpets in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Philadelphia is far ahead of all other cities in this country in the number of carpet manufactories, and the quantity and quality of carpets produced. There are nearly four thousand looms, and each loom produces about one piece per week. There has been added, within a few years, to this branch of our industrial establishments, a new kind of carpet manufacture, which, while presenting all the brightness of colors and varieties of patterns found in other carpets, is produced at a very low figure. The establishment we refer to is known as the Vienna Carpet Manufactory, and is situated on Vienna street, near Memphis. In the manufacture of these carpets, Calcutta jute is used, the raw material being manufactured into cloth of the proper width at Patterson, N. J. The first process after the cloth reaches the factory is to pass it through revolving shears, which clip and smooth one side of the cloth. It is then dampened and dried, with a mixture, the secret of which is patented, and after partially drying is ready for receiving the colors. The great difficulty encountered in the early stages of the manufacture of this carpet was to get colors which would retain their brilliancy and not run after being put upon the cloth, but it is now claimed that the objection has been entirely overcome, and that the colors will remain perfect as long as the cloth will last.

The colors are put upon the cloth by means of copper rollers varying in size according to the pattern desired; the colors being distributed on the rollers as the cloth passes around the cylinder of the press—a machine similar in almost every respect to the calico printing press—but one now in use is designed to print four colors, but with a change of rollers a great number of different patterns are produced. The cloth, as it passes from the press, is run over nine large cylinders, each four feet in diameter, heated with steam, and from these to a room above kept at a high temperature. This process dries and sets the colors, and prevents, it is said, fading. The one press and the drying machines now in operation will print a piece containing 100 yards in 15 minutes. The average amount produced daily is about 30 pieces of 100 yards each. The copper rollers used are from 16 to 24 inches in circumference, and have the desired pattern engraved upon the surface; the sunk or parts cut out being the portion which receives the colors to be placed on the cloth. These carpets, when laid upon the floor, have the neat appearance and brilliancy of ingrain or three-ply carpets, and it is difficult, without close inspection, to distinguish the difference. They are manufactured at a price that enables them to be retailed at 50 cents a square yard.

THE LATE RICHARD HICKEY.

A meeting of live stock commission merchants, buyers and others transacting business there, was held in the Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, on Saturday. Mr. W. F. Tucker was appointed Chairman, and T. P. Randall Secretary of the meeting; Messrs. John Adams, John Learl, John Brennock, H. E. Mallory, and M. Conger, who had been chosen a Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence, to suddenly remove from our midst, in the very prime of a useful life, Richard Hickey, without lingering sickness or accident, and without warning to himself or family; therefore,

Resolved, That we do most keenly sympathize with his bereaved family and friends in this their great affliction; with his widow in her loss of a kind and affectionate husband, and his children in their loss of a watchful father, counselor, and guide.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely feel the loss of the late Richard Hickey; his genial disposition and honesty in transacting business had won for him many friends, by whom he will long be kindly remembered.

Resolved, That as many of us as can, attend his funeral and that a copy of the above resolutions be presented to his family, and sent to the several daily papers of this city for publication.

Central Park Property.

We call attention to the advertisement in this paper of elegant residence property, to be sold at auction on Monday afternoon, Oct. 21, on the premises, by Ellison & Foster, Auctioneers. This is elegant and desirable residence property. The location is most desirable, fronting one of the finest parks in the city. If you want to buy a residence lot, or if you want to make an investment, you cannot do better than attend this sale.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SUBURBAN LEGISLATION.

Regular Weekly Session of the Trustees of Hyde Park.

Committee Work -- General and Special Improvements--The Water Works.

A regular meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Saturday afternoon. Lester Bradner, Jr., was elected Chairman *pro tem.*

COMMITTEE WORK.

It was ordered that a new survey be made on State and Forty-ninth streets, to correct an error in the lines made by a former surveyor; that the fence be set back; and the sidewalk be completed.

The communication of Chas. S. Waite, Assessor, was reported back and placed on file.

A rebate of $11.80 was ordered to John N. Wheeler, on State street sidewalk fund.

The Committee on Streets was authorized to grant permission to Nelson & Benson to lay a tramway on Seventy-fifth street for the conveyance of broken stone to complete their contracts, and also permission for them to finish the grading of Hyde Park and South Chicago avenues in advance of their contract time, in order to escape the frost.

It was resolved to indorse on warrants Nos. 1,472, 1,583, and 1,666, "payable out of the general town fund," to be refunded to said fund by collection of special assessments.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

R. S. Thompson, Esq., Attorney, was instructed to prepare ordinances for special assessments for the following improvements: To open, grade, gravel, and construct sidewalks on Forty-third street, from Cottage Grove avenue, to open Parkway; to open, grade, and culvert Charles street, 100 feet wide, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-fifth street; to open, grade, and culvert street (not named), 660 feet east of Charles street, same width and distance; for sidewalk, 6 feet wide, and regulation pattern, on the west side of Madison avenue, from George street to Forty-ninth street.

It was resolved that the Clerk issue a warrant to J. P. Buckman for $375, for damages to his lot by street opened through Block 2, of Saltonstall & Russell's Subdivision.

BILLS PAID.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

John H. Small & Co.	$14.75
Charnley Bros. & Co.	41.85
Dobson & Rhodes	118.60
J. M. W. Jones	$26.05
Morgan Burns	17.50
Pay Rolls	86.00
Total	$361.10

TOWN PLATS.

The following subdivisions were approved: Thatcher's subdivision of the N. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Section 34 T. 38 N. R. 14 E. Lockwood's subdivision of N. E. ¼ and that part lying north of the Calumet River of the S. E. ¼ of Section 34 T. 37 N. R. 14 E.

FIRE BALANCES.

It was ordered that the attorney prepare special assessment ordinances to replace those destroyed by fire, and to repay overdrawn balances and indebtedness to the general town fund.

RAILROAD MURDERS.

A petition was presented and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, signed by 120 citizens, urging the speedy passage of ordinances to regulate the rate of railroad trains, and to require flagmen at the principal crossings, in order to stay the frightful loss of human life.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED.

The Superintendent was ordered to have a culvert constructed at the northwest corner of Fifty-ninth street and Washington avenue, and under direction of the Committee on Streets, to grade and gravel Ninety-fifth street from State street to Hyde Park avenue extension, at a cost not exceeding $1,000.

WORK FOR WATER WORKS.

The Board of Water Commissioners presented plans, specifications, and estimates for the filter-basin on the lake shore, and asked authority to construct the same. Their examinations of the lake shore are not yet completed, but they are of opinion that at the east end of Sixtieth street, is the most practical point for a tunnel, should one be found a future necessity. It was resolved that permission be sought from the South Park Commissioners to locate the Water Works on the Lake Shore, between Fifty-sixth and Sixty-third streets, at some point to be selected by them and the Water Commissioners.

THAT INTERMINABLE SEWER.

It was also resolved that the special Committee on the contraction of Fifty-first street sewer arrange with the South Park Commissioners for payment of their proportion of its cost as the work progresses.

Also, that the Clerk issue a warrant for $8,000, to the Union National Bank, in payment of temporary loan.

Also, that Dobson & Rhodes finish the Town Atlas down to date, by adding all the new subdivisions.

Adjourned to Oct. 26, at 1 o'clock p. m.

PERSONAL.

Simon Cameron celebrated his golden wedding, on Thursday.

—Emily Faithfull will never marry. She will therefore be faithful unto death.

—M. Odysse Barot is about to start a French journal in Paris, to be called *Le Times Francois*.

—John E. Sanford, of Taunton, will be re-elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and will no doubt again be chosen Speaker.

—Daniel Hall, of Watertown, is a candidate for re-election to the Wisconsin Legislature, of which he was Speaker last winter.

—A. J. Cresswold, a Chicago organist before the fire, has returned from Europe to fill his engagement with the Second Presbyterian Church, Sabbaths.

—The Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Cincinnati, will fill the Unitarian pulpit at Springfield, Mass., one year, beginning Nov. 1.

—T. J. Conaly, of Jackson, Mich., has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad.

—Thomas D. Lovett, formerly engineer of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, has been tendered the position of Consulting Engineer of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

—David Snow, at the request of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, has nearly completed a valuable work on the fishes of the world.

—Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, served twelve years in the House, and, if he lives, is sure of twelve years in the Senate. No other Vermont Congressman was ever continued in public life so long.

—John B. Gough has subscribed $500, and asks others to join him in a testimonial to the celebrated artist, George Cruikshank, for his philanthropic aid to the temperance cause in England.

—Herr Bitcher, who is understood to be not only Bismarck's principal Secretary, but also his chief confidant, passed many years of exile in London.

—H. D. Newcomb, of Louisville, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, is, with his family, making an extensive tour of the Continent in the magnificent Pullman palace car built for the private use of Colonel Tom Scott, the Pennsylvania Railroad King.

—Charles H. Brooks, a clerk in the Worcester (Mass.) Post Office, is under bonds for addressing a threatening letter with intent to extort money from Charles H. Childs, a member of the City Council.

—Thomas F. Withrow, of Des Moines, has been appointed General Solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and expects within a year to change his residence to Chicago.

—Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, was, not many years ago, a printer boy in the office of George T. Brown, at Alton, Ill., and subsequently became a typo in the St. Louis *Republican* office. He then became a lawyer, in Southern Illinois, and in 1862 entered the military service as Lieutenant Colonel of a Missouri regiment. During two years he was Judge Advocate at New Orleans, where he settled at the close of the war. His subsequent history is familiar to all.

Virginia Vendetta.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

It will be remembered that several months ago a difficulty occurred between William H. Ward and William H. Tardy, two residents of this county, in which Tardy was killed. Ward was subsequently arrested and tried at Pittsylvania Court-House (the shooting having occurred in that county), and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Last Tuesday, Charles Tardy, a son of the deceased, met with Ward at Charles' Ford, on Staunton River, near the scene of the first tragedy, and a rencontre ensued, in which Ward was shot three times and mortally wounded. Tardy was promptly arrested and conveyed to Pittsylvania County jail.

Illinois Industrial University.

The Illinois Industrial University makes the following substantial exhibit of its resources and appliances:

"Besides the lands and buildings, which are, with furniture, library, etc., valued at $800,000, the University owns 25,000 acres of well-selected land in Minnesota and Nebraska. It has, also, endowment funds, invested in State and county bonds, amounting to $261,000, besides other property and evils valued at $23,000. The State has appropriated $225,000 to the agricultural department, for barns, tools, stock, etc.; $20,000 to the horticulture department; for green-house, barns, drainage, tools, trees, etc.; $25,000 for mechanical and military building, machinery, etc.; $75,000 to begin the erection of the main building, which is to cost $150,000; $10,500 to furnish the chemical laboratory, and $20,000 for library and apparatus."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burr ott's Unrivalled Colognes (all sizes), Cocoline etc., for sale at Gould's Prescription Drug Store, 50 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

Brown's Bronchials for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Syrup for Children, pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

The Great Hair Producer.—Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pomades have had their day. They are the musty past. Nobody that understands the chemistry of the hair and the philosophy of its growth thinks of using them. Instead of clogging the pores of the scalp with their congenets, and thus obstructing the insensible perspiration, which is essential to the health of the fibres, we now tone the surface of the head with an invigorating application which penetrates to the roots of the hair and stimulates it into healthy action in such a way that the fertilizing agents spread over the meadows stimulate the grass to grow and cause the blades to spring up in myriads, coating the ground with a carpet of green. The invigorant best adapted to this purpose is LYON'S KATHAIRON, (or preparation for the hair) of the head. To the barren scalp it communicates the principle of fecundity. If the hair is dropping out it becoming dry and withered, it arrests its progress, and restores it to its pristine freshness, gloss, and beauty. The hair thickens and becomes glossy in a manner unparalleled by any preparation that has yet been offered to the toilet of Fashion.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, SIX miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Will inventory between $6,000 and $7,000; sales over $50 a day. Reasons for selling, ill health of proprietor. E. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

A HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN THE GREEN Tree House, 29 West Adams-st.; full up, 150 beds, comprising some names.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE—ON Madison-st. Address B. Room 3, 124 South Clark-st.

BOARDING HOUSE AND SALOON FOR SALE with lease and fixtures, No. 19 Church-place, near Fifth-av., on Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRAL REAL estate in Chicago—A splendid business, doing a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries; amount of stock about $10,000; invoice about right; must positively sell. For particulars, address M. A. T. McNEIL, Elgin.

GOOD CORNER GROCERY, WITH FULL STOCK, for sale at a bargain for cash. L. H. FREIBERGER, 158 Clybourn-av.

MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE for manufacturers. A large machine shop, fully equipped with iron and wood-working machinery, having a business established for many years, now yielding a profit about five acres of landing nearly 600 feet front on railroad and side tracks, and within ten squares of the depot in the flourishing village of Oak Park. Also valuable tenements. For particulars address LUCIEN F. GILBERT, Salem, Ohio.

MACHINE SHOP, TOOLS, AND FOUNDRY, WITH the Patent Rights for Sale—Among two acres of centrally and conveniently located to railroads and rivers at a bargain, only $14,000. J. S. & A. SOOVIL, 76 Madison, cor. State-st.

STOCK OF CIGARS, TOBACCO AND NOTIONS for Sale Cheap, for sale very cheap. Good business done, reason told for selling.

SALOON WITH FOUR BILLIARD TABLES AND other fixtures, for sale, suitable for large beer saloon. Corner Randolph and Canal-sts., in basement.

SALOON AND FIXTURES, WITH LEASE, DOING a good business, in the burnt district, for sale. Inquire of BARNARD & CO., corner of Jackson-st. and Third-av.

$500 CASH—RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—BUYS half interest in $1,000 new stock and best established business in city. Will pay you $100 per month. Owner leaving city. FULLER, 76 East Washington-st., Room 30.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE DARK GREY HORSE, 4 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands, mark on left hind leg; from the stable foot of Hyde Park-st., Saturday night; $10 reward. M. STEINBERG.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, ON INDIANA-AV. or near the corner of Sixteenth-st., a plated gold bracelet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 16 Sixteenth-st.

LOST—A BLACK SETTER DOG; HAD ON A leather collar with Thomas card upon it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to No. 302 North-av.

LOST—A FULL GROWN SETTER DOG, DUN color; answers to the name of Trump. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering him to the address on the collar that he wears.

STRAYED—FROM 363 WEST ADAMS-ST., SUNday noon, a young shepherd pup; steel chain for collar; return and receive reward.

STOLEN—TOP BUGGY, YACHT BODY, BLACK, Willett's make, and brown mare, one black hind foot, 3 Scotch plaid lap blankets, 1 horse cover, driven off last night at about 7 o'clock; belongs to O. A. GREGORY, 268 Wabash-av. Finder will report as above, or to Ransom's stable, on Cottage Grove-av.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 19, from livery stable at Crystal Lake, horse, buggy, and harness; dark bay horse, weighing 900, dark mane and tail, mane rubbed out, 4 or 5 years old, a small fresh cut on right forward foot; a square box top buggy, patent wheels, box painted black, running gear brown; top had been torn on left side, and sewed up a light rubber top had been substituted. The man wore small-colored clothes, Scotch cap; was about 30 years old. N. H. MOHAM, Crystal Lake, Ill.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS WITH HARness to match. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT 15 AND 57 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., one new leather-top, cloth cushioned buggy. Warranted good. Low for cash.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 283 STATE-ST., have a large assortment of open and top buggies, phaetons, and one and two-seat business wagons, which they must close out before winter; parties who want a good buggy or a small amount of money had better call soon, as they must be sold.

GO TO FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 283 State-st., if you want to buy a good buggy or business wagon, cheap.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 120 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale good clearance and lease, top and open buggies; also open lumber wagons less than ½ manufacturer's cost. Call this week if you want a bargain.

OWEN EVANS & CO., LIVERY, BOARDING, AND Sale Stable, 58 and 60 Sherman-st, opposite M. S. & P. R. R. Passenger Depot, Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC Sewing Machines, sold on monthly payments. Office, 277 South Halsted-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 226 West Madison-st.; branch, 260 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PIANO FOR BUILDing lumber; a new piano at cost rates can be selected from a large stock of new instruments. Address immediately to Sixteenth-st.

PERSONAL.

A LADY DESIRES TO MAKE ACQUAINTANCE OF a gentleman of means for mutual pastime and perhaps, matrimony. Address P 93, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TO JOHN JOHNSON, TREMONT House. J. B.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$4,000 Lot on State-st., with marble front house, near Randolph-st.
$3,000 Lot on State-st., with block of brick houses, near Harrison-st.
$2,500 Lot on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first-st.
$1,000 Lot, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st.
$1,000 Lot on Madison-st., near Thirty-first-st.
$1,000 Lot on Michigan-av., south of Lake-st.
$1,200 Lot on Michigan-av., south of Lake-st.
$1,000 Lot on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.
Lots on State-st., near Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts.
Lots on Prairie-av., between Howes and Hazlett-sts., at low figures.
2 Lots on Lasalle-av., corner North-av., at a bargain.
Lots on South Park-av., near Webster-av., $500 per front foot.
Lots on Webster-av., near Clarkson-st., $8 per foot.
Lots on Webster-av., near Park, $15 per foot.
Lots on Lincoln-av., near Forty-second-st. and Forty-seventh-st.
Lots on Lincoln-av., near Hazlett-st., $10 per foot.
Lots on Lot No. 178 North Wells-st., $2,000.
Lots on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st., $30 per foot.
Lot, front on Hinsdale-st., near Rush-st., $30 per foot.
Lots on Webster-av., near Clarkson-st., $8 per foot.
Lots 100 feet on South Wells-st. (Fifth-av.), near Taylor-st.
Lots on Wells-st., near Polk, $15,000.
Lots on Dearborn-av., near Forty-second-st.
Houses and lot on Taylor-st., near Robey-st

A DRY DAY.

Effect of Mr. Washburn's Order on the Saloon-Keepers.

The Drinking Population Reduced to Plain Seltzer.

Physician's Prescriptions and Obliging Apothecaries Alleviate the Sufferings of a Few.

The "Sunday Law" Generally Observed in the City.

Dr. Fowler's Views on the Situation---Legal Aspect of Affairs.

Mr. Hesing's Opinion, as Expressed in the "Staats Zeitung."

Startling Result of the Drought on the Police Docket.

YESTERDAY.

A LITTLE SPARK KINDLETH A GREAT FLAME.

If the proprietor of the saloon where Rafferty was drinking at the time he shot officer O'Meara had had any idea that the indirect result of his presence there was to be the closing of his saloon, and the taking away of his Sunday profits, he would have rapidly seized Mr. Rafferty by the nape of the neck and have kicked him out into the ditch. When he gave that individual his dust glass of whiskey, he had no idea of the mischief that lay hidden in the pale fluid. Fatal draught!

We have long been listening to the muttering of the gathering storm. We have had public meetings, resolutions by prominent citizens, committees, discussions with the Mayor, police orders, and supplementary orders, interviews and letters, and at last the tempest has come, rather suddenly—so much so as to take by surprise both the drinkers and the furnishers of liquor, the latter having no opportunity for concerted action, and, therefore, agreeing in closing their saloons yesterday, and taking the week to consider what they shall do on the next Lord's Day.

Not everybody reads the papers, and there are numbers who are ignorant of what is going on in the world except when they happen to drop in at a political meeting, and what they learn there is often apt to be a little one-sided. Consequently yesterday morning a number of men, who look upon a Sunday drink as quite as necessary to their comfort as a Monday or a Thursday one, got up in utter ignorance of the changed condition of their affairs. During their long lives they had never seen such a thing as the absolute closing of saloons. They had heard the matter talked of, but they had listened to other suggestions, which to them seemed equally absurd. They remembered that a proposition had been made that foreigners should not vote, but nothing ever came of it. So imagine Mr. Schmidt getting up in the morning, eating his breakfast, and then taking his pitcher and starting off for the saloon, to get his day's supply of beer. He finds the front door shut, but that does not distress him, a back door is just as good, if it leads to the bar. He tries the side or back door, but that also is closed. The alley gate is fastened. The fortress is impregnable. He meditates, and comes to the conclusion that there is a death in the family, or that the whole establishment has a picnic or the small-pox. So, since there is another place only a few doors off, he goes to that and finds it also hermetically sealed, no more to be opened than a Herring safe or the heart of a tax-collector. Then he puzzles over what all this means. Perhaps he tries another place, but more likely he meets a friend who tells him the whole story. He refuses to believe it. It is incredible. It is against religion. It strikes at the very foundation of belief. But the saloons are closed, an ugly fact which cannot be gainsaid, and he goes home with a pitcher as empty as it was when he started.

Fancy his return, the horror of his wife, the amazement of the children, and his own reflections during the day as he asks himself whether the result of a long civil war, of the loss of a hundred thousand lives and of millions of treasure, has been that he, an American freeman, is deprived of the inestimable blessing of drinking beer on Sunday. Has free government come to this? Had he left a despotism abroad, where beer drinking was allowed, to come to a republic where it was not permitted? That was what came from the defeat of Fred. Grund. He never would have sanctioned any such proceedings.

The case was somewhat different with those who did read the papers, and were aware of what was going on. Some were wise, and laid in their "provisions" Saturday evening, but others, animated by a false hope, took no such precaution, trusting that the order would not be enforced so very rigidly, after all. But they found to their horror that it was, no matter how many places they might try. They were seen during the morning prowling around saloons. They slipped down alleyways, climbed over back fences, and tried kitchen doors. But all in vain. Finally they gave it up as a bad job, and fell back on the drug stores, which temperance people call the "respectable gateways of hell," and found expensive consolation there. The apothecaries were radiant. It is an ill wind, etc., and this one filled their sails. They were continually relieving human distress from bottles labelled "Laudanum," and "Castor Oil." The ailment known as "druggists' pain in the stomach," raged fearfully yesterday. The temperance people looked sourly at these performances, and the next move will be to forbid them to sell medicines of that kind, except on a physician's prescription.

THE NORTH DIVISION.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.

As predicted in THE TRIBUNE, the saloon-keepers of the North Division fell in with the orders issued by the Superintendent of Police to close the saloons without any unpleasantness. The Captains of the various precincts had been ordered to notify all saloon-keepers and keepers of billiard halls and tables to close. Captain Gund had transmitted his orders to the men of his command, who had given the desired notice to saloon-keepers, and the law-abiding Germans had promptly obeyed. It may be that they execrated those who framed the law; it is certain that they did. Many of them complained of the absurdity of its passage, and intimated that its appeal was merely a question of time. But they consurred in thinking that while such a law was extant upon the statute book, it ought to be enforced, regardless of consequences. Among the hundreds of saloons, which a week ago yesterday were in full operation, only two were found to be open, while a third was closed in front, but accessible from a side door. The two first were upon North avenue, and are kept respectively by Messrs. Gattenstein and Hock, whose names were reported at the Larrabee Street Station, as required by Superintendent Washburn. They will be summoned to-day and probably fined, having no good excuse. The third saloon mentioned was No. 490 Larrabee street. No mention of the fact was made at any station, and the proprietor will probably escape punishment. Besides these

INFRACTIONS OF THE LAW

were others whereof no notice was or could be taken without remarkable penetration on the part of the police force, and such penetration the police force was not especially anxious to exhibit. Mysterious disappearances of Teutonic gentlemen in alleys at various points, among them several places on Chicago avenue, and their reappearance at intervals ranging from three to ten minutes, inclined one to the opinion that the beer saloons were in some way accessible from the alleys. Whether the police will be made aware of these back-door facilities or not remains to be seen.

HOW THEY GOT EVEN.

There were some gentlemen, not inseparably connected with the saloon interests, who discovered a means for exhibiting their disgust at the city ordinance which prevented their filling their coffers, and combining amusement to themselves, and gratification to thirsty Northsiders with the manifestations. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a procession of beer-venders, and others interested in the manufacture or disposition of the fluid which is said to cheer without inebriating, formed upon the North Side. They were about 200 strong, and marched in an orderly manner behind an express wagon, which contained two beer kegs. When they halted, all who thirsted drank beer gratuitously presented to them. The ordinance forbade the sale of beer in any tippling-house on Sunday; another law prevented its sale without license. There was no way of getting even with the city, while obeying its commands, without the gratuitous distribution of drinks. There were possibly some who gained by it, but the donors cannot be expected to have made money by their mockery of Municipal law.

A MOST ASTONISHING CIRCUMSTANCE

was pointed out to the Superintendent of Police, who made a tour throughout the entire city, and visited every Police Station, and that was the absence of a name on the book of arrests since Friday night. Saturday and Sunday, up to 3 o'clock, could not show a single name. This, however, could not be attributed to the Sunday ordinance, as the whiskey cases are generally booked after dark on Sunday evening. At the Webster avenue Station there were two cases of drunkenness, and two (both tailors) of fast driving, caused by previous fast drinking and disorderly at the North Branch Station, attributable to the same cause. Under the orders given by Superintendent Washburn not to release prisoners on deposit, these worthies have a hard time of it, spending nearly 24 hours in the cells without a possibility of escape.

It is supposed that the almost complete prevalence of obedience is too good to last, and that by next Sunday wave and menace will have been found to evade the law and escape the notice of the police. If the officers display as much vigilance then as they did yesterday, the North Siders had better not trust to any such possibility, but lay in a stock of beer on Saturday night on the co-operative plan.

In making his visits on the North Side, Superintendent Washburn called upon the officers to enforce the law without showing the least partiality. They were all sworn to do so, and must not make any distinction in favor of anybody.

BEYOND THE CITY LIMITS.

The day being warm and genial for driving, many young lords, as usual, found their way out to the drinking-places beyond the North Side city limits. The dusty road and warm sunshine produced thirst, which was probably increased by the consciousness that no liquor was to be obtained near home. The North Side police generally have to contend with these parties, and generally the North Division is unfortunate enough to have a dozen drunkards boarded within its confines who really belong to other divisions. But as long as Sunnyside and Downing's are within reach, this appears to be inevitable.

Such was, to a great extent, the result yesterday. At the terminus of the North Side Railway track are four or five beer saloons and whiskey shops, and, driven thither in search of fluids, thousands of citizens, hard and not so hard, flocked to enjoy what could not be obtained in town. Beer and alcohol were poured down without intermission. At Sunnyside a gentle collection of all sorts and conditions of humanity enjoyed the occasion, and made the most of it by drinking deeply. Baumanville was also thronged throughout the day, and the legitimate result of repressive legislation, a concentrated eruption of what was sought to be repressed, witnessed to a remarkable extent. With Evanston at one end of the road and Chicago without drinks at the other; with a dusty ride and a warm sun, what other result than excessive intoxication where liquor could be obtained, was to be looked for?

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and the gust that blew the practical equivalent of "Zwei bier" from the pockets of the saloon-keepers of the city, carried it directly into the coffers of their rivals outside the limits.

THE WEST DIVISION.

In the West Division the observance of the law was almost uniform, the only notable exception being in the case of Zennischek & Matthien's beer saloon under the Briggs House. This was opened as early as half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, the design of the proprietors evidently being to make their defiance of the law as complete as possible. Both are Germans who believe that Sunday is no better than any other day, excepting that they sell more beer. Their trade, however, is not one-quarter German, so that their action can scarcely be explained as intended to accede to the wishes of their customers. As theirs is the largest beer saloon in the city, in point of business, they undoubtedly determined to make a test case of it,

HAVING PREVIOUSLY TAKEN COUNSEL

on the subject, as it is stated that Mr. A. C. Hesing urged and advised them to keep the saloon open, in order, as he said, to "see whether the d—d Temperance people could interfere with a man's legitimate business." Of course the police were soon aware of the fact that liquor was being sold in the saloon, but they did no more than to ascertain positively that such was the case, and also to secure witnesses to the fact. Beyond this they did nothing—not so much as they could ordinarily be expected to do on the Sabbath day. The locality of the saloon, the corner of Canal and Madison streets, was wholly deserted by the police from morning to night, although a large crowd was gathered on the sidewalk above, and the saloon itself was completely crammed with drinkers and drunkards. Men staggered or were helped up the stairs, and rolled along the streets unmolested by any officer of the law. Your policeman grasps but one idea at a time. The men were instructed yesterday to watch the saloons; therefore they must watch nothing else. Their energies were concentrated upon the saloon-keeper; the drunkard was nothing to them. Twenty murders might have been committed yesterday at the corner of Madison and Canal streets, for all the police had to do with preventing them. The adventurous proprietors of the Briggs House beer saloon were amply repaid for their risk. They can well afford to pay a fine of $100 in the police court to-day, for their sales were simply enormous, aggregating $360, and their profits correspondingly large. The saloon was filled with thirsty seekers after beer, and men who usually drink but a glass or two sat there and

GUZZLED BY THE HOUR—

the harder to get, the more enjoyable, being the motto of the day. Seven or eight bar-tenders were unable to wait upon the crowd, and the lager flowed continuously. The spiggot was seldom closed until the barrel was empty. The fact that the glasses were but three-quarters filled seemed to occasion no marked symptoms of discontent. People were glad enough to get that much. At about half-past 1 o'clock the stock of beer gave out, although two extra loads had been procured, and it became necessary to turn out the crowd and close the premises. This was accomplished with much difficulty, as there still remained plenty of sour wine and a rush to get whiskey. The proprietors, however, dared not deal out these liquors to a mob already full of beer, for the effect of such a mixture, as every drinker knows, is positively awful at the time, not to speak of next morning's headache. The temperance cause triumphed for a time, but as soon as a fresh supply of beer could be obtained the saloon was reopened, and business began more brisk than ever.

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WEST DIVISION

the utmost quietness and good order prevailed. The day being remarkably warm and pleasant, the streets were lined with men, women, and children in Sunday attire, while the horse-cars and stages were patronized more extensively than usual. It was an admirable day for making a beginning of the enforcement of the Sunday law, for the weather was so delightful that everybody wanted to be out of doors enjoying it. The city wore a general aspect of quiet content, and even the saloon-keepers were compelled to admit that they rather liked the privilege of a day wholly to themselves. Perhaps the deprivation was more keenly felt by the keepers of small billiard rooms than by any other class, as these men, who do a small business at the best, rely upon Sunday to keep up their average receipts. There was a lively demand for parmiddle to play billiards, but the proprietors were unwilling to take the risk, and so kept the saloons closed altogether. At the West Twelfth street Turner Hall the programme was carried out as usual, with the exception of beer and wine, coffee, lemonade, and seltzer being substituted.

THE PLACARDS UPON THE SALOON DOORS,

announcing that the establishment was closed, were numerous and varied. At a place on Canal street the poster read: "Below closed. Gone to the Little Church Around the Corner," with a picture of the little church. On the entrance of a large billiard hall on West Madison street was the legend: "Closed by special request of the Superintendent of Police;" while a Halsted street beer seller announced in flaming capitals: "Closed for the day. Grand matinee at 12 o'clock to-night. Free Lunch, Clam Chowder, and Plenty of Beer."

THE SOUTH DIVISION.

HOW THE "EUROPEANS" EVADED THE LAW.

The order of the Police Superintendent closing the saloons caused little or no excitement in the South Division. In the First and Second Wards there are comparatively few saloons, and they are of the better class. The majority of them were shut as tight as an oyster, and not a drop of drink sold out of them. Chapin & Gore on Saturday evening posted a notice inside the bar setting forth that no drink would be sold on Sunday, and advising their patrons to "buy a bottle and take it home." How many followed this practical suggestion it is impossible to say. Anyway, no drink was sold at Chapin & Gore's. The thirsty were not compelled, however, to go beyond the boundaries of the First Ward to obtain liquor. All they had to do was to call on Phil. Conley's. The barroom was accessible by way of the restaurant, the front door being closed and partially blinded by a newspaper curtain. Further up Madison street the wayfarer came across Burke's Hotel, where the saloon was in full blast. The front door was closed, but the evolutions of the bartender as he concocted beverages were plainly visible through the plate glass window from the street. The way in was through the restaurant. Once inside, the customer was quickly outside his drink. There was no attempt at concealment. At another European Hotel, on Dearborn street, to all outward appearances there was nothing for sale more intoxicating than beef steak, oysters, ham and eggs, and other innocent ingredients of a square meal. The saloon was apparently closed, but by "tipping a wink" to the courteous clerk, presto, change, and a drink appeared. Where it came from was not apparent. It came with the suddenness of a stroke of lightning, and was swallowed with railroad speed. The drinks sold in these establishments were not of the vulgar kind, but high-toned dilutions, fifteen cents a piece. They seemed to do a fair trade, and must have taken in considerable money.

WANDERING UP CLARK STREET,

the wanderer not entirely engrossed in the beauties of the Pacific Hotel could not fail to have observed a wooden structure, architecturally colossal as shanty, standing on the diagonal corner. There was nothing attracting in its exterior, but the interior must have had its fascinations, for ever and anon the door would open to empty out a crowd of men and allow the apartment to rapidly fill up with others. The curious observer—some persons are curious—with a quick ear might, as he passed, have heard the clinking of glasses and such exclamations as "zwei beer," "four beers," "whiskey straight," and so forth. A reflecting mind would immediately conclude that the proprietor of the establishment was not in favor of Sunday ordinances. A solitary policeman writing by the side of a fence—Officer Shandley it was—was noting the name of the proprietor of a boarding house on Adams street, where the door was open for the sale of liquor. Approaching Harrison street, another policeman was seen

DRAGGING ALONG A DRUNKEN MAN

—an extensively drunken man, drunk all over, especially in the legs, which utterly failed to perform their appointed functions. He was found on State street, one of the genuine bummers, the officer said, a confirmed inebriate, soaked in liquor, dirty, unshorn, and bearded like Darwin's ancestral Chimpanzee. He forgot his name in the saloon where he took the last drink, and said he would not tell in the station. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was one of the first arrests made during the day.

STATE STREET.

At the corner of Harrison and State streets the large establishment of P. O'Neill was closed tight. So was the big beer saloon in the basement, and John Wolf's place on the opposite corner. This last had a notice in the window saying that the place would be closed all day. Similar announcements were made in the windows or on the doors of many of the long series of saloons which line State street, from Harrison to Twelfth. None of them were open. Many of them are of the lowest grade, and are adjuncts to worse evils which run in connection with them. They have fancy names, such as "Eclipse," "Americus," etc. The windows are made opaque by whitening them, because what takes place inside cannot bear the light of day. Even during the week the doors are closed, and it was nothing strange that they were shut yesterday. There was no activity about them, no signs of life, and they were evidently doing no business.

ON THE SIDE STREETS,

west of State, are worse places yet. They are low in every respect, and are supported by the vilest class of our population who reside in the miserable premises in the neighborhood. Here are haunts of vice in all its forms. Saloons down stairs, vice in another shape up stairs, and poverty and destitution all around. Ragged creatures, unfortunate women, thieves and ruffians swarmed everywhere on the sidewalks, on the doorsteps, and in the windows, but not in the saloons, which were rigidly closed. Some of them announced by written notices that they would be open at midnight.

STATE AND ROBEY AVENUES

have few drinking places, and they observed the law. Clark street has nearly as many as State, and they are generally disreputable. The majority of them were shut, though persons could be seen going in and out of side doors, and their business inside was probably not of a devotional kind. Dupont's beer dispensary, between Polk and Harrison streets, was in full operation. The proprietor denounced the law violent terms, opened his door, and sold all he could. A rough crowd assembled outside and inside, admiring his "pluck," as they called it. He did a roaring trade.

THE TWENTY-SECOND STREET

establishments were all closed.

ALONG ARCHER AVENUE

everything was quiet and peaceable, only one saloon, near Halsted street being in operation. There was quiet a crowd around it, going in and out. The door was opened when one squad got through and another went in to succeed it. Bridgeport observed the ordinance with becoming respect for the majesty of the law.

In the South Division there were apparently not more than a score of saloons doing business, and not more than twelve were actually open. Many who were determined to drink went to the North Side with the expectation of getting all they wanted. Others hired carriages and buggies, and repaired to the suburbs on the same mission. The streets were remarkably free from crowds, and, though the ordinance was the principal topic of conversation, the discussion was carried on with general good feeling.

Many of the saloon keepers debated with each other as to their future course, but as in the multitude of counsels, there is sometimes confusion, no definite conclusion was reached.

DR. FOWLER.

INTERVIEW WITH THE ELOQUENT CLERGYMAN.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Dr. Fowler, pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, and one of the Committee of Fifteen, at his residence, No. 409 West Monroe street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of learning what he had to say about the Superintendent's order. The conversation is appended:

Reporter. Doctor, are the Committee satisfied now that the order to close the saloons on Sunday has been issued, and the police instructed to enforce the law?

Dr. Fowler. I have been away from the city for two weeks past, and have not heard any of the Committee express themselves regarding the matter

R. Well, if the saloon-keepers resist the enforcement, and the police are unable to prevent them from selling liquor openly or behind blinded doors and windows, will the Committee afford the authorities the necessary physical assistance to carry out the law in its spirit?

Dr. F. Of course. Let the Mayor call on the people, and they will respond.

R. Do you think there is enough available militia in the city or State to be of any assistance to the authorities?

Dr. F. I think so; if there is not, the people will come out.

R. Will you get recruits from among the church members, if it is necessary?

Dr. F. We will go at it just as in any case of riot or disturbance.

R. Do you think the church people will turn out and run the risk of getting killed for principle's sake?

Dr. F. I can tell you better about that after a trial. My conviction is that many would come out.

R. Did you notice an increase in the attendance at your church this morning?

Dr. F. Our house is always full, anyhow; the effect would be seen more at night than in the morning. Men are tired on Saturday night, and do not get around on Sunday morning.

R. Now that the ball has started, do the Committee propose to keep it rolling until the Sabbath is observed as they think it should be; that is, as far as the saloons are concerned?

Dr. F. We propose to do the best we can; to stand by the law as far as it is possible; to do everything, as we told the Mayor, in our power, and anything he tells us to do we will do. We have no personal consideration any more than other law-abiding citizens; we cannot live here unless the laws are enforced. The law is not a bad one.

R. Do you intend stopping drinking on Sunday absolutely?

Dr. F. You cannot stop drinking any more than you can stop any other sin. We propose to stop it as far as it is possible, and I think we can greatly reduce the amount of drinking. You cannot stop men from swearing by law, but you can prevent them from swearing in church. There are limits to what can be done, but we can make the Sabbath day respected, and make it quiet and peaceable as it is in other cities.

R. Have any arrangements been made by the Committee to provide places where young men and others can spend the Sabbath?

Dr. F. We have that in view now. My judgment is that we will open rooms in the centres of the saloon districts, where coffee can be procured at cost, and reading matter furnished.

R. When do you intend opening these places?

Dr. F. We have had one or two conferences about it, but I do not know how soon we will open them. I think one will be opened near our church, on Halsted street near Twenty-second street, before long.

R. The saloons must close?

Dr. F. They must be made to close up.

R. And the Committee will assume the responsibility in cases of any disturbance?

Dr. F. We will take our share of the responsibility. The saloon-keepers must be made to obey the law. We do not wantonly to antagonize or embarrass the Mayor, but to reinforce and help him.

R. Have the Committee deputized any men to walk around to-day, and notice infractions of the law?

Dr. F. We ordered such an arrangement to be made—to prepare evidence for the entering of complaints; I do not know, however, that it is being done.

The reverend gentleman having said he was in a hurry to keep an appointment to make two one, by the aid of the marriage ceremony, our reporter bade him good day. When at the door, Dr. Fowler remarked, "we must stand by our institutions or we must go under. Men are put in office for duty, and not for safety. There is a moral sentiment in the community which will sustain the Mayor and—"

Reporter. It is said that efforts will be made to induce the Council to repeal the Sunday ordinance; if such efforts are made, will the Committee wrestle with the Aldermen?

Dr. Fowler. They will; and we shall endeavor to awaken a public sentiment, by showing the enormity of the crime, and the danger to our republican institutions if it is not suppressed.

While walking east on Monroe street, after leaving Dr. Fowler's house, THE TRIBUNE'S reporter saw a drunken man. The fellow was helpless, lying on his back, and so stupid that he could not articulate. Presently a citizen came around the corner of an intersecting street, accompanied by two officers, who seized the inebriate by the coat-collar, and raised him to his feet, and shoved him forward toward the lock-up. The citizen was

A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

He was accordingly interviewed. In addition to the information imparted by Dr. Fowler, he said that if the Council did repeal the city ordinance the saloon-keepers would be prosecuted under the State law of 1845, which also contained a Sunday clause. The Committee decided to avoid unpleasantness or contests, but if the whiskey and beer-sellers had an idea that they could intimidate the temperance men by threatening violence they would be greatly mistaken. The Grand Jury had failed to find indictments against the men complained of, and the cases would be presented to the next Grand Jury. Nineteen men had been complained of, and there were 150 cases ready for the consideration of the Grand Jury. The reading-rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association had been thrown open in the morning. They did not expect to get the people into the churches all at once.

JUDGE TREE.

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE SUNDAY QUESTION

will prove to be interesting, and an interview between Judge Lambert Tree, a gentleman whose opinion is worth having, and a TRIBUNE reporter, is subjoined:

Reporter. Mr. Tree, I have called to have a conversation with you about the Sunday law.

Judge Tree. I will furnish you any information you may desire.

R. I have heard it stated that the Aldermen will be asked to repeal the Sunday ordinance; if they do so, will it prevent the closing of the saloons on that day?

Judge T. No. We have a State law which provides for the closing, and imposes a penalty of $100, or imprisonment for six months in the County Jail, for keeping open a tippling house on Sabbath day or night. It has been on the statute books since 1845.

R. Has that been enforced?

Judge Tree. I do not know how far it has been enforced throughout the State. Its observance has not been general, though I presume there have been, from time to time, prosecutions and convictions under it.

R. Within your knowledge, has anybody been sent to the County Jail for violating its provisions?

Judge T. Not that I am aware of. I would not know the particular punishment inflicted. It is within the discretion of the Court to fine the offender $100, or imprison him in the County Jail.

R. Do you think, with the large foreign element in our population, that the law can be enforced?

Judge T. I am very clearly of the opinion that there is no law on the statute books that cannot be enforced. The mode of proceeding under this State law must be by indictment in every instance by the Grand Jury. After trial and conviction, the judgment of the Court would be enforced in the same way as in every other case of law-breaking; it would not be in any unusual manner.

R. Do you know the reasons the Grand Jury assigned for not finding indictments against the saloon-keepers complained of by the Temperance Bureau?

Judge T. I was not aware that the last Grand Jury had the cases before them until after they were discharged. Then I heard incidentally that they had investigated a number of cases, and had not found indictments against the parties, on the ground that the law had been on the statute books since 1845, but had not been enforced; and that a majority of the members of the Grand Jury thought that, before persons were indicted under the law, it was only fair that there should be some notice that the law would be enforced.

R. Does Mr. Reed, the State's Attorney, intend to bring the cases that were before the last Grand Jury to the attention of the next one?

Judge T. I have no knowledge as to what he intends to do. Any citizen has a right to go before the Grand Jury, and call their attention to the commission of any offence within their knowledge, for investigation.

R. Cannot the evidence submitted to them be used by the next Grand Jury?

Judge T. No, it cannot.

R. Then the Temperance men will have to collect evidence of violation after notice has been given?

Judge T. Yes. The Grand Jury have nothing to do with proceedings that have transpired before any previous Grand Jury; their proceedings are secret, and are not known outside of their own body.

R. Is it necessary to give notice that it is the intention of the authorities to enforce the law?

Judge T. No. The Grand Jury, I presume, mean that a notice which would come from the city authorities; but no notice is required of the enforcement of any State law. No officer of the State has any authority to give notice that it is the intention of the Grand Jury to learn whether any law has been violated.

R. In case the saloon-keepers organize, and resist by force, what could the authorities do in the absence of a proper military force to quell a riot?

Judge T. It cannot be presumed that any citizens will organize to resist by violence the enforcement of a law. I cannot conceive how such a case can arise under the enforcement of a law by the ordinary process of court. If this or any other law is obnoxious to a majority of the people, the only remedy that I can see is an application to the Legislature for its repeal.

R. But should it prove to be obnoxious in the city, and not in the country, what remedy have the people of Chicago?

Judge T. The Courts have nothing to do with the question as to whether a law is popular or unpopular. If a proper case is brought before the Courts, the law has to be enforced. If any law is oppressive, the best way to repeal it is to enforce it. I cannot conceive how, in a civilized community, the enforcement of any law through the ordinary machinery of the Court can be resisted in any other way than by appeal to the Legislature, if it is improper.

R. Is the militia force of this State adequate to sustain the authorities?

Judge T. I think it is.

R. Suppose the saloon-keepers armed themselves, and gathered around them a hundred of their adherents, and defied the officers of the law, could the people be called out?

Judge T. We do not proceed in that way under this State law. The city ordinances are enforced by the police, but this State law is enforced by the Sheriff. He takes the body of the saloon-keeper, and has authority to call out a *posse comitatus* to arrest a man. It is not to be presumed that if indictments were found under this law, that one or two thousand persons would be indicted at the same time.

R. Do not the city authorities assist in enforcing this law?

Judge T. Not at all; they have nothing to do with it. It is enforced through the judgment of the court and the sheriff of Cook County.

R. The city authorities, then, are acting under the city ordinance?

Judge T. Yes.

R. And the Temperance Committee bring in the cases under the State law?

Judge T. Yes.

R. If the Grand Jury continues to ignore the bills of indictment, the city authorities are not obliged to cease their endeavors to prevent Sabbath desecration?

Judge T. No. They are acting under an ordinance with which the upper courts have nothing to do. Their cases are prosecuted before the Police Courts, and the process is served and judgment enforced through the officers of the city, the Mayor having power to revoke any license, if he considers it necessary.

R. Revocation hanging over the heads of the saloon-keepers ought to have a good effect?

Judge T. I should think so; the power of the Mayor to revoke licenses should be very potent in securing the enforcement of the ordinance.

R. It would require much time to indict, try, and convict all the saloon-keepers in Chicago, if they violated the law, would it not?

Judge T. Yes; first in the hearing before the Grand Jury; if indictments are found, the cases are placed in the docket, and are tried in regular order; and, if the evidence was clear, a jury would undoubtedly convict. By this process all the saloon-keepers would be reached by the time the Jews return to Jerusalem.

R. Do you know the course the city authorities propose to pursue?

Judge T. I do not,—whether they propose to rush in and fine every man who violates the ordinance, or to enforce it as they do every other ordinance, as far as they can, I cannot tell.

R. Do you apprehend that any difficulty will result from its enforcement?

Judge T. No. I think we have a law-abiding community here, and, if there is a public sentiment which demands the enforcement of the law, that there will be no disposition on the part of anybody to resist the law by unlawful means. Every man has a right to contest the legality of a law which he deems inhuman or oppressive in any lawful manner, and has a right to endeavor to obtain the repeal of such a law; but no one has a right to resist a law by breaking another law.

R. Has the Supreme Court ever given an opinion on the constitutionality of Sunday laws?

Judge T. Not to my knowledge.

R. I presume they will have an opportunity to pass upon the question before long, as one saloon-keeper, under the advice of the Personal Liberty League, opened his doors to-day, and sold liquor to all who asked for it, intending to have the law tested.

Judge T. I suppose the first case will be carried up for a decision.

R. Have there been any prosecutions under the law passed by the last Legislature?

Judge T. None that I am aware of.

This ended the interview, and, bidding the Judge adieu, the reporter left him.

MR. HESING'S VIEWS.

From the Illinois Staats Zeitung of Sunday.

After the question of the closing of the saloons has been discussed for many days, it has suddenly and unexpectedly been decided. Though beset on all sides, Mayor Medill has firmly repelled the effort to limit Sunday freedom, untouched since 1845. He leaves it to the temperance people, with the Rabid Democrat Kelly at their head, to seek their redress from the Grand Jury, with what success is known. He has been attacked in the papers, at public meetings, and from the pulpit, because he would not allow himself to be made the tool of fanaticism. But he would not be misled. Then these fanatics and Temperance people adopted another course, which has won them apparent success. They turned to Corporation Counsel Tuley, and City Attorney Stiles, two decided Democrats and Greeley men, for an opinion, and with that they assailed the Superintendent of Police. Yesterday, he issued a proclamation based upon it. An inquiry made of Mr. Washburn" by the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, was answered "that no liquor could be sold at concerts, theatrical performances, or balls," and he gave it as his opinion that entertainments like those of the Swiss Mannerchor, this evening, came under the head of saloons.

On this we would remark:

We advise every saloon-keeper simply to keep his front door closed, and if he chooses to keep his curtains down, so that passers-by can have no pretence for complaint, and so that he can wait on his customers quietly as usual. A saloon has the same right as a church, so long as it is quietly and decently carried on. If its proprietors, by preserving external appearances, deprive church-goers of all pretext for complaint, they have done their duty, and we should like to see any one venture to search their premises. A policeman cannot, when called in, or when he has a State warrant has nothing to do in a saloon, and if he shows himself there he can simply be ordered out. The proprietors should let it come to that, and act unitedly. If it is necessary, they will find citizens enough to aid them, even if the matter has to be carried up to the Supreme Court. But, in the meantime, there will have been opportunities enough to put a radical stop to this business.

What the Superintendent of Police says about private gatherings like the entertainment of the Swiss Mannerchor is simply laughable. The *Verein* is master in its own house, and has a right to eject imprudent intruders.

It is a painful and unpleasant thing that the influence of Democrats and Greeleyites like Mark Sheridan, Kelly, (who has just brought suit against Almendinger), Callahan, Tuley and Giles—the last two stump speakers, who orate for Greeley at every ward meeting—should have brought Chicago back to a matter which was believed to have been long ago settled. There is only one thing to be done: determined resistance and firm union. We again advise saloon-keepers to keep their front doors closed, perhaps to keep a boy to shut them behind the new arrivals, and generally to carry on their business as quietly as usual, and confiding in their fellow-citizens to await the further development of affairs.

The supplemental order of Washburn, in which he expressly declared to the Police Captains that the shutting of front doors and closing of curtains would not answer, stamps him as an untrustworthy, weak-minded man. After having up to this time pretended to be opposed to Sunday restrictions, and a friend of the Germans, he has carried things to an extreme, which Tuley's opinion did not require. Washburn shows himself to be a fanatic, as bad as the worst of them. It is exceedingly provoking to see how he specially, strictly orders the Captains of Police to act without the least forbearance. Therefore, all forbearance must vanish on the other side. We call on the Captains and the police to ignore Washburn's order, and report no saloon-keepers. If the self-unmasked fanatic, Washburn, and his Democratic assistants wish to carry it to extremes—very well, they will find a determined phalanx confronting them, to deal with whom will be no jesting matter.

ARRESTS.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The subjoined table shows the number of arrests in the several precincts for Saturday and Sunday a week ago:

WEST DIVISION.

Station.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.
Union street	1	1	6
Twelfth street	0	0	5
Union Park	0	1	0
Chicago avenue	3	2	6
Total	37	4	17

SOUTH DIVISION.

Station.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.
Harrison street	0	1	4
Cottage Grove	1	0	3
Twenty-second street	0	0	1
South Branch (Bridgeport)	0	0	0
Total	9	1	11

NORTH DIVISION.

Station.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.
Huron street	2	3	12
North avenue	2	0	1
Webster avenue	1	1	0
Total	5	4	13

SUMMARY.

Division.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.
West	37	4	17
South	9	1	11
North	5	4	13
Total	51	9	41

The North Branch Station is not included in the table, there being no telegraphic communication between it and the police headquarters. The arrests on Sunday are up to 11 o'clock at night.

THE LATEST.

MIDNIGHT WAS A HAPPY HOUR FOR MANY A THIRSTY SOUL.

The power of the law vanished at the striking of the clock like a ghost at cock-crow, and such Teuton beer-sellers and Teuton beer-drinkers as were then awake were themselves again. The doors of several saloons in different portions of the city were thrown open, and the thirst-afflicted multitude trod their native sawdust once more. Muscular bar-tenders swung the once ostracized beer-keg to its elevated stand, and rammed the fawcet home with joyful malet. "Zwei bier!" and other numerical cries resounded through the different establishments, and faces which through the day had wore a sickly look beamed with more than ordinary brightness. Solemn confabs about imperilled liberties, violated pledges, and ruined constitutions (political, not constitutional) gave place to merry speeches and boisterous congratulations. The people acted as if they had won a great victory. In many German saloons bands of music were called into requisition lest the merry drinkers might fail to manifest their satisfaction with sufficient loudness. Clam-chowder and free lunch did their share toward making the Great Reopening a decided success, and as event to be held green in the memory of those who participated, until the early minutes of next Monday morning.

The Decrease of Production in the Oil Region.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 20.—The *Herald's* oil report for the month of September, which appears to-morrow, shows a decrease in the production of petroleum over the month previous of 2,226 barrels per day; the production being 16,561 barrels daily, against 18,816 the previous month. This large decrease is owing to the suspension of pumping for thirty days, the movement having been inaugurated about the 20th of September. There is a decrease in the stock in the region over that held the previous month of 36,987 barrels. There is also a falling off in the shipments amounting to 73,982 barrels. There is an increase in the number of drilling wells of fourteen, with no development of new territory during the month.

Personal.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—General Wm. Schouler, who has been dangerously ill for several days past, is evidently growing weaker, and hopes of his recovery have been abandoned. As an able newspaper editor and faithful public officer, General Schouler had a wide reputation.

James T. Fields delivers the lecture of the Star Course to-night at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Subject, "Master of the Situation."

MARRIED.

VEASEY—RIGDON—In this city, Oct. 15, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. Edwin C. Veasey and Miss Mary E. Rigdon.

RIDDELL—ROBERTSON—In this city, Oct. 18, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. Myron H. Riddell and Miss Jennie M. Robertson.

DIED.

THOMAS—At Desplaines, Ill., on Saturday morning, 19th inst., of quick consumption, Estelle A., eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Thomas, aged 21 years.

In early regret she expressed at dying was, that her parents should be left alone; and, after bidding them, her sisters and brothers good-bye, she begged them not to mourn, for she was happy.

HICKEY—The funeral of Richard Hickey will take place from his late residence, 30 Archer-av., at 12:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Real Estate Sale

140 CHOICE

RESIDENCE LOTS

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m.

AT THE NEW OFFICE,

No. 168 East Madison-st., near corner LaSalle.

These lots are located at the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-seventh-st. Hyde Park, midway between the

Great South Parks

and accessible by

20 Dummy Trains

to and from the city each day. Only two Blocks each way from the depot. Fine houses already built and occupied. Streets finely graded. Ground high and dry. In every respect

First-Class Property

Sale absolutely